

the tiger

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The Citizen's Center for Quality Education is an organization created in South Carolina to obtain funds under the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Emergency School Assistance Program (ESAP). The bi-racial group was formed in the late summer of 1970 in order to take advantage of the "Community Group" clause of ESAP which provides that groups of private citizens may obtain funds for the development of programs to facilitate school desegregation.

At the outset, CCQE was a comprehensive plan which included two attorneys working in the area of integration law, two youth consultants working with high school students, a bi-racial team of public education associates who would live and work in a community where parents had deserted the public schools in large numbers, and a publications staff which would investigate, interview, and coordinate information about desegregation, then disseminate it through a monthly tabloid — all in hopes of generating new ideas and new solutions around the serious problems of desegregation.

The first CCQE proposal was submitted to HEW in December of 1970. Shortly thereafter, Gov. John C. West took office and created in February the Governor's Advisory Commission on Human Relations.

Governor West will be a familiar figure to many of Blot's readers. He has figured to a greater or lesser extent in several of Blot's harangues against the "entrenched Democratic machinery." Some readers may feel that one more such diatribe will serve no useful purpose, but what has happened to the sincere efforts of CCQE over the past year is such a classic example of the total absurdity of West's "New South Governor" image that Blot is moved once again to reveal some of the devious inner workings of that now-familiar political apparatus of which West is the nominal head.

If CCQE had been granted its request, it would have received as much as \$157,000 in HEW funds which would have been used independently of the Governor and his state legislature. Apparently, the prospect of such an organization delving into the "orderly processes" of the state's educational system was more than the Governor and his staff could bear.

Because of the nature of the funds (some of them coming from the OEO budget), West had to be given the opportunity under federal law to veto the proposal. In the spring of 1971, CCQE discovered that West was giving consideration to using his veto to squelch the project — apparently because the State Board of Education objected to the provision which created positions for two lawyers who would, in CCQE's words, "work with school systems in encouraging them to adopt sound procedures of due process in disciplining students and... (be) available to represent students and to inform all citizens of their rights and responsibilities under school law." One CCQE board member said West made the comment that, "we can't have that, because I'm a lawyer and I know what lawyers do."

West and his staff communicated at length with ESAP officials in Washington who finally agreed to remove the lawyers' provision from the proposal. CCQE board members were disappointed, feeling that their program had been "emasculated," but resigned themselves to make the rest of the proposal work as effectively as possible.

ESAP's concession apparently wasn't enough for West, however, for on April 13, he elected to veto the proposal anyway, claiming that it would "duplicate other efforts of assistance and services by public and private agencies at the state and local level." West gave no examples of specific

duplication and CCQE board members contend that he was simply unwilling to allow an agency of which he had no control to operate within his closed system.

Secretary of HEW Elliott Richardson had the prerogative of overriding West's veto and okaying the plan anyway, but in typical bureaucratic fashion, the proposal and West's veto spent the summer months "pending" in Richardson's office. HEW was apparently at a loss as to what to do. The only other governor who had vetoed an ESAP proposal of this nature was John Bell Williams of Mississippi, a politician well-known for his segregationist tendencies. West, however, was a man of the New South, a racial moderate, branded as "progressive" by a publication as astute as *Time* — his veto could not be dismissed quite so easily.

In August of this year, the summer heat wave broke. Whether West felt Richardson might actually overrule him is not known —

and would generally provide information relative to programs which might strengthen the public school system, foster community involvement and otherwise provide a quality integrated system of education for all students."

George Hamilton, executive director of the Governor's Advisory Commission, explained to one reporter that there is often duplication in the wording of applications for federal grants.

Hamilton contended that since the Governor had created his Commission to deal with problems similar to those outlined in CCQE's grant application, it would be senseless to allow a private organization to perform a function for which a government-inspired commission had been created to perform.

"There would be no sense to create a commission to deal with problems and then let someone else do it," Hamilton said.

Hamilton also contended that he had

staff, they went directly to the press with their allegations of plagiarism and opportunism on the part of the Advisory Commission.

At this point, a rather hilarious series of bureaucratic foul-ups and political ineptitudes began to crop up around the Governor's attempts to circumvent the CCQE proposal. The Governor's original ESAP grant application was quickly recovered from the Atlanta regional HEW office where it was initially sent, and a hastily-prepared substitute was submitted in its place. Still, the Governor's plan received a very low rating from the reviewing board, while the CCQE proposal received an almost perfect score.

It would seem logical, perhaps, that faced with such a situation, HEW Secretary Richardson might go ahead and override West's veto. HEW, however, was anxious for a compromise and suggested both groups re-write their proposals — West's

Blot:

Governor West and the 'New South'



perhaps ESAP officials approached West and offered what they thought might be a solution to the problem — but whatever the reason, CCQE members discovered that West, through the instrument of the Governor's Advisory Commission on Human Relations, was making a request for the ESAP money on his own.

CCQE officials were even more startled after they obtained a copy of the Advisory Commission's proposal. Upon comparing the wording of that document with their own, they discovered that certain phrases, ideas, and even complete sentences had been lifted verbatim from the proposal they had submitted more than eight months before.

The Governor's staff quickly denied that any plagiarism existed, even though both proposals contain the following identical language: "The periodical will report on the causes of problems within the unitary school system, would provide the details of successful effort by community groups and school systems to deal with such problems,

consulted with CCQE chairman Samuel Hudson of Georgetown prior to submitting the Advisory Commission's application. Hudson, however, said he had never discussed the governor's proposal with Hamilton.

Hudson also disagreed with Hamilton's contention that the Governor's Commission is the body best equipped to administer a desegregation program such as the one proposed.

In an interview with the State, Hudson said, "The Human Relations Commission is a child of the governor and a child has to answer to the parent. The governor's group is a quasi-governmental organization that would have to recognize the political picture as the governor sees it."

But to get back to the storyline, CCQE officials, particularly Hudson and M. Hayes Mizell, a CCQE director and head of the S.C. Community Relations Program of American Friends Service Committee, broke the traditional "rules of protocol" and instead of conferring with the Governor's

because it received such a low rating and CCQE's because some new guidelines had been established since their initial submission more than nine months before.

A representative from HEW came to Columbia and conferred with both groups, explaining what elements were necessary in order to insure acceptance. According to one CCQE official, there was an understanding on the part of HEW at least that if both proposals were found acceptable, the money would be split between the two groups.

"HEW just wanted to get the whole mess over with," the director told me.

Once again, CCQE's proposal received a high rating. But even after coaching from the HEW representative, the proposal by West's group was found unacceptable. HEW was so desperate now that they ordered their Atlanta office to rewrite the West proposal themselves in order to insure that it would be accepted by the reviewing panel.

So after four separate submissions, West's (Continued on Page 5)

Letters

Praise

Sirs:
Please accept my praise for an excellent newspaper. I am particularly impressed with the news content as applies to

statewide (government) activities. I am employed full time by a state agency, and find the information in *The Tiger* more complete and informative regarding state governmental activities than in any other publication in the state. The *Tiger* has come of age as an informative news organ.

Keep thinking and writing.
Sincerely,
J.E. Padgett, Jr., M.C.
Class of 1951

Correction

Sirs:
I want to begin by endorsing your current editorial policy. Your effort to direct some attention to the chief function of the University — education through teaching and research — is most significant. However, I would like to call your attention to some misconceptions in the article captioned, "Team Investigates Amino Acids," in the October 8 issue of the *Tiger* dealing with my research.

First there are a few minor technical errors. Phospholipids are not energy storage materials; their role as essential components of the bacterial membrane is not yet understood. They are synthesized from fatty acids, glycerol, phosphate and sometimes serine (an amino acid), not from amino acids and proteins. Phospholipids are chemically distinct from the kind of fat people accumulate. The term "obese bacillus" is thus facetious — bacteria can't get fat in the same sense that people do. Only two, (not three) radioisotopes of phosphorous are now available for experimental use, 32P and 33P. The headline should read: "Team Investigates Phospholipids."

My greater concern is the emphasis of the article. The lead paragraph and the final paragraph, nearly one-third of all the space allotted dealt with the remotely possible medical implications, even though these

were correctly qualified in the article as obscure and of secondary interest. I appreciate your problem in generating and holding reader interest. But there is a corollary problem in at least implicitly promising the reader eventual health benefits resulting from this investigation that will likely never be realized. It just might be that a good bit of current popular disenchantment with science comes from just such a subtle but definite misrepresentation (sometimes abetted by the scientist) in the implications of a scientific investigation.

The real difficulty seems to be a general misunderstanding about the role of a scientist (one who investigates the cause and effect of natural phenomena) as contrasted with a technologist (one who is interested in applying technology in an economic and advantageous way to existing problems).

It seems to me that adequate preparation for citizenship in our sophisticated and highly technical society should include training in the procedures and goals of science. Such an education would limit the kind of confusion I have noted above.

See you in class.

Dr. Gary L. Powell
Assistant Professor
of Chemistry

Pity

Sirs:

It is a pity that Americans can not accept a defeat honorably. I am talking about the defeat of the U.S. resolution at the U.N. last week. After the rejection of the resolution, it was very saddening to see the U.S. Senators acting like little school children: "Let's cut the aid to the U.N.! Let's cut the aid to the countries that voted against the resolution!" It is a pity that on one hand we talk about democracy over all the world, on the other hand we lose our temper when a very

democratic decision is not in accordance with our desires. It is a pity that we try to punish the countries which in exercising their freedom voted against our resolution, when, supposedly, for the last half century we have been fighting for their freedom. We still believe that any country to which we send foreign aid is expected to act like an American puppet; we still can not realize that the other nations also have pride and consciences that can not be bought.

Anita Akkas
Senior

Astonishment

Sirs,

I was quite astonished to read in the "Tiger" of the account of resident coeds receiving senior parking permits. At the beginning of the year, in accordance with the Traffic Regulations as set forth in the "Student Handbook", a senior friend of mine agreed to register my car under my name as owner of the vehicle so that I could park it in the senior lot adjacent to Fike Field House. I then found myself summoned to the Traffic Office where I was informed that under no circumstances could an underclassman receive a senior permit and was ordered to purchase a resident permit at extra cost. When I objected that my actions were entirely legal according to the "Student Handbook" I was threatened by the individual in charge with suspension of my driving privileges for "falsifying information", although on request that individual could not specify the falsification.

While I am not attempting to justify to the students my actions nor do I particularly wish to defend the Clemson coed, I would like to suggest that the inconsistencies attributed to the Clemson coed on the senior permit question are not limited to that institution. Erik Anderson
Junior

the tiger

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Insufficient funds hurt OAA in S.C.

By Al Roberson

In Lee County, South Carolina, an elderly lady and her daughter live in a one-room shack.

The lady is so old that no one, including herself, knows exactly how old she is. The daughter is about 65 years old and is mentally retarded. The only way they have of maintaining fuel for heat and cooking is to gather logs from a nearby woods. The older woman has fallen before, injuring her leg as she tried to haul in the logs and branches.

These women are only two of the "many thousands of our elderly citizens who are merely existing" according to the 1969 Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Public Welfare. These elderly citizens are the recipients of the state's Old Age Assistance program.

Many of these citizens are physically injured and all are much too old to do any regular labor or hold a job. Therefore, almost all of them depend entirely on the OAA.

South Carolina has the lowest monthly standard of basic needs for an OAA recipient of any state in the nation: \$87 per month for one person 65 years of age or older, living alone.

This does not mean that an OAA recipient will actually be given \$87 from the Department of Public Welfare. The maximum amount South Carolina will actually pay to OAA recipients having no other source of income is \$80 per month.

In other words, although "the standard of basic needs for existence" has been set at \$87 for a recipient per month, \$80 is the maximum amount the state can give an elderly person each month due to the amount of money the state legislature appropriates the Department of Public Welfare."

This means that an elderly person living alone and depending entirely on a welfare check can never have enough money to meet his "basic needs" even by the lowest standard in the nation.

The United States Social Security Administration defined the "poverty level" for an elderly person in 1971 as \$187 a month. Yet, an aged person in South Carolina is expected to survive on the \$80 a month he receives from the OAA. Even with food stamps worth \$28 (the allotment for one person) which can be purchased for \$10, an elderly person can obtain a maximum of only \$98 in money and stamps. This is less than two-thirds the USSSA definition of "poverty."

The Old Age Assistance program has set up a budget for the distribution of the recipients' \$80 a month. \$33.75 has been allocated for the recipient's food each month. If the recipient is fortunate enough to be able to obtain the \$28 worth of food stamps, a maximum amount of \$61.75 for food is possible.

Unfortunately, though, many OAA recipients are unable to participate in the food stamp program. Many of those that do participate, use only the stamps for food. They divert the remaining \$33.75 from the OAA to other



necessities. The United States Department of Agriculture states that only 30 per cent of persons spending an average of \$36 a month on food have nutritionally inadequate diets.

Besides the \$33.75 allocated for food per person, a maximum of \$35 is allowed for rent. However, this does not mean that each recipient is given exactly \$35 for rent. If an elderly couple lives in a shack or hovel that has been termed housing, that costs only \$15 a month, then \$15 is all they are given out of the designated \$35 for rent. As a result, many elderly people are not even receiving \$80 a month, sometimes as low as \$55 total.

The remaining funds left from the original \$80 are divided among clothes (\$7.75), utilities (\$7.80), incidentals (\$1.00), and non-prescription drugs and toilets (\$.50).

The OAA budgeting also has other failings. The \$35 rent allotment is often insufficient. Many of the elderly people reported utility costs much higher than the amount allowed in their budgets. One woman pays \$2.20 a week for coal or wood just to heat her one room in the house she shares with her daughter. This is \$8.80 per month for fuel alone, as compared to \$7.80 for all utilities allowed in her budget.

The poverty-stricken elderly are not confined to the lower state counties, either. In Pickens County, so far this year, 294 cases concerning 319 people have been accepted for Old Age Assistance.

In Pickens County the Old Age Assistance for the average recipient is \$55.51 a month. This is one of the highest average allotments in the state. The state average allotment per person is only \$48 a month.

In Clemson, conditions for the elderly and the poor in

general, are yet to be alleviated. According to Mrs. Albert A. Holt, member of the Clemson branch of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, housing for the poor and the elderly is needed most. She believes that about 60 duplex or single apartments could handle the Clemson housing problem.

Pendleton, Seneca and Central have government-funded housing for the poor; yet Clemson has nothing.

The funds necessary for such a project must come from the Appalachian Regional Headquarters and Planning Council. A local, private industry applied for this loan, but was turned down partly because of a lack of public support of the project.

The Clemson chapters of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the League of Women Voters in cooperation with several elderly civic organizations are supporting the housing project. However, thus far, no organization has taken on the responsibility of supervising the building of the housing development. There is a great need for a civic organization to promote the project and try to obtain the Appalachian Regional Headquarters and Planning Council loan.

As Mrs. Holt said, "Although Clemson's poor people may be fewer in number than in most places, they are just as poor as anywhere else."

The poor, elderly citizens of South Carolina are completely dependent on the OAA welfare program. These people once worked, but are unable to now. It is up to South Carolina, with an improved, better-supported welfare system, to aid them now.

Etc.

James Dickey, poet and author of "Deliverance," soon to be made into a Warner Bros. film, will read selections of his poetry at 3:30 Thursday, November 11 in Tillman Hall Auditorium. The Clemson Speakers Bureau, in announcing the appearance, requests that no photographs be taken and no tape recorders be used during the reading.

Construction on Phase I of the University's Student Union Program was launched Oct. 26 with ground-breaking ceremonies at Fike Recreation Center. Phase I, the student recreation-physical development-intramural portion of the union program, includes construction of an eight-lane, 75-ft.-long swimming pool with tartan deck, a diving pool, and renovation of the present large gymnasium which will have tartan floor.

The \$2,921,494 construction contract (with Gillespie Construction Co. of Anderson) signed by the University, gives Clemson a six month option to include construction of 10 indoor handball courts should additional funds (\$192,381) become available.

The Fike Center renovation and additions also include new locker room facilities; activity rooms for gymnastics, fencing, dancing, wrestling, golf and boxing; areas for basketball, volleyball, badminton and related sports; a large terrace with doors opening onto the main pool; intramural program offices; and equipment storage rooms. Completion of Phase I is expected in early 1973.

Martin Gilcrest, an active member of the Society for the Advancement of Management, recently attended the "Business Tomorrow" conference in Washington, D.C. The conference was sponsored by American Telephone and Telegraph, Burlington Industries, General Electric, and many other companies.

Ralph Nader was one of many prominent speakers at the conference. Also speaking were Stewart Cort, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Fletcher Byron, chairman of Koppers, Inc., and Kirk Hanson, chairman of the Committee for Corporate Responsibility.

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Wilson

By John Bolt

One of the tasks of a police chief is to keep up with what is happening around the country as far as police equipment, procedure, and philosophy is concerned. In order to do this, Clemson Police Chief L.L. Wilson traveled to California recently to attend the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) convention.

At this convention there were many interesting exhibits, "everything from computers to armored personnel carriers" and workshops, including public relations and International Police.

One of the topics which Wilson was most interested in was law enforcement education. "Education has played virtually no part in law enforcement in the past and this is not right," stated Wilson. "We are losing high school graduates because you can't get into the business until you're 21, and they're not likely to change jobs after four or five years, especially at the present pay scales."

There were several interesting solutions to this problem posed. First of all dual or graduated pay scales could be set up with the high school and college graduate getting a higher salary.

The most controversial solution, however, was that a system be set up whereby those holding college degrees would begin as officers, a system similar to the military. Wilson was very interested in this because on the regular Clemson police force, no one holds a degree of any type.

"The national trend is to have policemen take X amount of hours of psychology and sociology. Some places even say that if you don't fulfill these requirements in a specified time period, you will be terminated. I think that's a good course to follow because, after all, psychology and sociology are our businesses and we should know something about them."

"The federal government has some ways



of helping with the tuition on these things. Of course, this comes out of the tax monies, but it's the people who will benefit from educated police and I don't think they will mind paying for it. I really think that the day of the under-educated policeman has passed, or at least one can say that "we're in a transitional period."

Another impression Wilson brought back with him is that "we're not as bad off in South Carolina as we think. It's nothing that I can put my finger on; it has to do with the laws and things, but there are many places where the situation is much worse."

"Except where salary is concerned, that is. In Florida and California for example, a patrolman starts off at \$10,000 a year, whereas here the average is about half that."

Probably the most important thing to come out of the convention, however, is the exposure to the rest of the police world. "One really sees what is going on elsewhere at these things. Although I didn't agree with all of the philosophies which were expounded, they all interested me and I think will be worthwhile somehow. A convention such as this keeps one abreast of all the latest ideas."

Council okayed

by Earl Gatlin

The Student Senate in regular session Monday night approved the first requests for dorm visitation from dorm councils. Bills concerning parking and women's social rights were also heard.

The Residence Halls Committee reported favorably on the dormitory visitation policies set up by the dorm councils of Lever, Geer, and Sanders Halls. In the discussion of the three bills, David Prince stated that the policies set up by the dorm councils were within Senate guidelines. All three dorms were given approval to begin dorm visitation. In other action related to dorm visitation, Prince announced that permission cards would be returned by this week. Students under 21 years of age can pick up their cards from their hall supervisors. Students 21 or older are to pick up their cards at the Residence Halls Office.

From the Residence Halls Committee also came a bill entitled "Women's Liberation". The bill is essentially the same bill as the "Emancipation Proclamation" which was returned by the Executive Council for the statement of purpose to be restated and for a few minor changes. The bill eliminates all present women's rules and only requests that all women use sign out procedures when staying away overnight or leaving town so they may be contacted in case of emergency.

A bill calling for parking permits to be distributed solely on class basis with no regard to sex was passed. The bill came in response to complaints of non-senior females receiving permits to park in the senior parking lot beside Benet and Sanders Halls.

From the General Affairs Committee came a resolution calling for student representation on the Athletic Committee, a standing committee of the University. The resolution requests that two students nominated by the Student Body President, and approved by the Student Senate with

final approval by the President of the University be given full voting privileges on the committee. The resolution was passed.

The resolution to make Carolina tickets transferable was returned by the General Affairs Committee with an unfavorable report. Jim McMillan said, "The provisions in the bill are already in effect." Students who wish to have the ticket transferred can go to the Athletic Department and can have the ticket signed over, or a student wishing to sell his ticket can receive a refund for his ticket.

The bill providing an honorarium for the Elections Board Chairman was passed. The Elections Board Chairman will have an option of receiving \$100 at the end of each semester in which he has served or he can be provided the cost of tuition and fees for one semester of summer school.

"We need one person to remain as chairman throughout the year. The honorarium will serve as an incentive. We have already gone through two chairmen and are on our third," said John Marshall. We went on to say that the Elections Board Chairman has a heavy work load and an unheralded position.

From Academic Affairs came a favorable report on a resolution introduced last week which would allow a student to have a free cut to hear a speaker sponsored by the Speakers Bureau. The speaker must relate to the student's major course of study, and the cut will be granted upon request.

In new business, a resolution was introduced requesting that campus security forces be barred from carrying hand guns except in a situation which presents danger to the security force employees.

Senate President Paul Mims reported that the Executive Council had discussed the Student Bill of Rights and Responsibilities but wanted the Faculty Senate to review it because several points in the bill concern the faculty.

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'New South'

(Continued from Page 1)

ASAP plan was finally accepted by HEW. But when HEW submitted the CCQE proposal, now cut to about \$70,000, for West's approval last week, the Governor again vetoed the project, quoting the State Supt. of Education's fears that the CCQE would create a "... bimodal, perhaps conflicting, power structure in each of the local education agencies."

West's reasoning seems unsound if one considers that all of CCQE's proposals, with the exception of youth consultation, would take place outside the realm of the school districts' present operations. In the case of the consultants, CCQE had agreed in their

proposal to work in cooperation with school districts when and where necessary.

The actions of West and his staff have from the beginning carried the stigma of "one-upmanship." West's Advisory Commission failed three times in their attempts to come up with a program equal to that of CCQE. The same commission will be in charge of establishing the Governor's share of the ESAP program, which the Governor will of course approve.

Yet West felt his position righteous enough to write to one citizen who expressed concern about his actions that "I must confess that I am badly disappointed at the ob-

jections raised and the reaction caused by persons that I had heretofore felt were sincerely interested in helping the cause of race relations. (Presumably the Governor is referring to members of the CCQE Board of Directors). It leads me to the only conclusion that some people are interested in selfish promotion rather than doing an overall service in promoting good relations between the races. Unfortunately, the bitter oppositions and public denunciations of some of the sponsors will probably kill the proposal and result in nothing being done." The letter was written several weeks before West's second veto.

HEW Secretary Richardson still has the option of overriding West's veto. But considering the great lengths HEW went to in seeking a compromise, the chances of an override seem mediocre at best.

The entire matter is no doubt just one small incident in a continuing series of political maneuvers designed to keep money and power in this state in the hands of the very few who support the Democratic machinery.

But in its small way, it is one more indication of the Governor's "New South" image in action.

Hearing set on voting

By Bill Thorneloe

Seven Clemson students have filed a petition against the Pickens County Board of Registration. Circuit Judge Frank Eppes has ordered the board into Common Pleas Court Nov. 13 to show cause why Clemson students should not be registered and why a deputy board member should not be appointed to register students on campus.

The plaintiffs, Gerry Hough, Lee and Merrily Clippard, George and Margaret Halstead, and John and Ann Jones, are being represented by ACLU lawyer W. Richard James. James alleged that these seven students are qualified to vote under South Carolina state law. Two of the couples are registered in other South Carolina counties, while one couple, who are North Carolina natives, pay in-state fees and S.C. taxes. Gerry Hough worked full-time in South Carolina this summer and intends to make this state his permanent residence.

Gay Edwards, chairman of the Committee for Voter Registration, claimed, "There is no legal backing for the board's refusal to register students. The State Attorney General informally requested that

Registration Boards not register students until eleven cases pending in the U.S. Supreme Court are resolved."

James stated to the Court, "The denial represents disenfranchisement in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the South Carolina Constitution of 1895."

Edwards said, "The majority of students will not be affected by this case. Hopefully the S.C. Legislature will make clearer criteria for registration this spring. It would still require an amendment to the S.C. Constitution to allow all students to register as in Georgia. Georgia's registration laws are statutes which are far easier to amend than a Constitution."

Eppes said in the order that the Pickens County Board will present its case in Chambers at Pickens Nov. 13 at 10 a.m. "to show cause, if any can, why the relief requested in the petition should not be granted." Gay has planned to have students attend the hearing if it is open to show support for the petitioners. She anticipated that the decision would clarify "intent for South Carolina to be a permanent residence."

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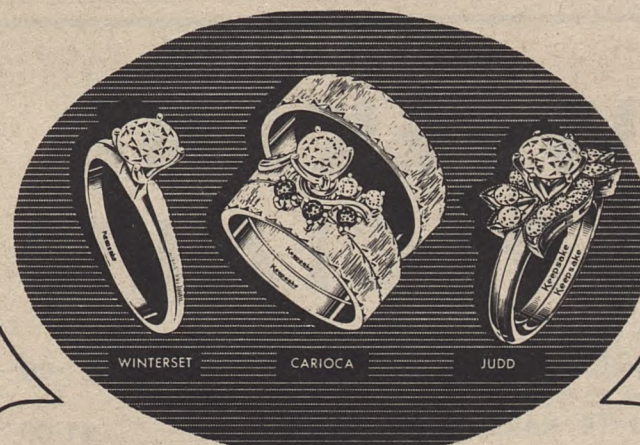
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Campus Bulletin

"TRAUME," by Gunter Eich and "Eduard-Eine Kleine Formfibel" by Friedo Lampe are plays to be presented in German by the language department on Wednesday

at 7 p.m. in the Daniel Hall auditorium. On Tuesday, November 16, the Spanish play "Bodas de Sangre" by Federico Garcia Lorca will be presented at 8 p.m. in Daniel Hall auditorium. Admission is free.

present a free public lecture on James Joyce on Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the Daniel Hall auditorium. A graduate of Trinity College in Dublin, O'Flaherty earned a master's degree in economics and a Ph.D. degree in English literature, both from Cambridge University. He is the Irish representative of the James Joyce Foundation.

READINGS AND SCENES from F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* will be presented by English 101 section 69 on Monday at 7 p.m. in the Daniel Hall auditorium. Admission is free.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA will have a meeting on Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the architecture auditorium. The speaker will be John C. Rodgers, the project engineer for the Duke Power Co. at their Oco-

nee-McGuire nuclear plants. Rodgers will speak on the methods and organization of a large construction firm.

ZOOLOGY CLUB is sponsoring a beer bust at Wildcat Creek today at 5 p.m. All biology majors are invited. Rides will be available at the rear of Long Hall at 4:30 p.m.

SURVIVAL will meet Tuesday in room 30 of Bracket Hall. The ambassador program which is under way and several other projects will be discussed.

NEWSPAPER RECYCLING is now going on around the campus. Several clearly marked 55-gallon drums have been placed around Johnstone Hall by Survival, and newspapers may be placed in these containers for recycling. Only newspapers can be accepted at this time.

DR. ALBERT HOLT, associate professor of English, will review Theodore Roszak's current book, "The Making of a Counter Culture," at the Unitarian Fellowship meeting Sunday at 10:30 a.m. in the YMCA.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERING ANALYSIS will hold a meeting on Monday at 12:15 in room 101 of Riggs Hall. Topics to be discussed include money-raising projects, field trips, speakers and promotional ideas for the program. Those unable to attend may give their ideas to James L. Edwards in room 109 of Riggs Hall or call 656-3200.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS will meet Monday at the Abel Baptist Church at 8 p.m. The speaker for the meeting will be Representative James L. Felder.

Democrat, from Richland County. Rep. Felder is also a businessman and a lawyer. He attended Clark College and the University of Virginia, and he received his law degree from Howard University in 1967. Felder is a member of many organizations, but is probably best known for his work as Field Director of the South Carolina Voter Education Project. His topic for the presentation will be "Black Representation in Governing Bodies." After the talk there will be a question and answer period.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY AND DELTA SIGMA NU, the pre-medicine fraternity, will hold a meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in room 302 of the Rhodes Engineering Research building for a tour of the facility.

CIRCLE K INTERNATIONAL will hold an open smoker on Monday at the home of Dr. Frank Close. All interested male students are invited to attend. Transportation will be provided from the loggia beginning at 7:30 p.m.

CONCERT BAND is being selected and all former members and Tiger Bandmen should sign up in the band room or in 617 of Strode Tower and pre-register for Music 362. Others interested in playing should contact John H. Butler immediately to arrange an audition in his office in room 616 of Strode Tower or call at 656-3043. Concert band meets on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the Spring semester from 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. in the band room.

SPORTS CAR CLUB is sponsoring an autocross on Sunday, November 14. The event will be held in the stadium parking lot with the registration starting at 1:30 p.m. and the racing will begin at 2 p.m. The event is open and the course will be fast. Entry fee is \$2 and trophies will be awarded at the end of the competition.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TESTS are being given on three dates this year for 1972 summer jobs. Candidates whose applications are received by December 3, 1971, will be tested on January 8, 1972; those whose applications are received by January 7 will be tested on February 12; and those whose applications are received by February 2 will be tested on March 11. Complete instructions and information is available in the CSC announcement No. 414, "Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies," which may be obtained from any area office of the Commission, many major post offices, most college placement offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. 20415.

PLACEMENT OFFICE is offering graduate-job matches through the College Placement Council and major employers throughout the country utilizing a computer system. Students expecting degrees by next August and interested in exploring job possibilities should go by the Placement Office for further information.

NATIONAL CARL SCHURZ ASSOCIATION and the American Association of Teachers of German are presenting an exhibit of 15 paintings by Emil Nolde plus 20 works of German graphic art until November 15 in room 106 of Daniel Hall. The exhibit is open early afternoons and from 7 p.m. to 9 a.m. in the evenings. This is the third in a series of seven art exhibits that will be shown.

GERMAN CLUB is sponsoring an evening of German dramatic readings and folksinging on Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the Daniel Hall auditorium. There will be no admission charge.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON LITERARY JOURNAL is looking for students with new material for the annual literary magazine. Interested students may send prose, drama, poetry, music, graphics and photography to The Journal, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania 15301. All manuscripts must be received no later than December 17, 1971.

'WAR OF THE BUTTONS' (La Guerre des Boutons), will be presented by the Foreign Film Series on Monday at 7 p.m. in the Daniel Hall auditorium. The film is directed by Yves Robert, and the screenplay is by Francois, based on a novel by Louis Pergaud.

SIGMA TAU EPSILON is offering free tutoring sessions in Freshman chemistry, math, English, languages and other arts and science courses including zoology and botany. The sessions are held on Monday and students wishing to take advantage of the tutoring should report to room 415 of Daniel Hall at 7:30 p.m.

"SPEECH NIGHT" will be held on Wednesday, November 17 at 7:30 p.m. in the Daniel Hall auditorium. The contest which is sponsored by the Calhoun Forensic Society and the department of English involves students in the basic public speaking course. Topics areas include ecology and environmental issues, economics and the United States military.

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The word is predictable

There really isn't much left to say about Saturday's Rare Earth concert, or at least nothing left to say that hasn't been said before. Of course, in a way that's right in keeping with the entire theme of the concert. Rare Earth simply had nothing new to say, and probably wouldn't have wanted to even if they could. They merely ran through "Get Ready" and "Celebrate" and a few of their other hits, extended them a little longer from the single versions, did a few classics that most every band does, and probably did a couple of other things they caused me to long forget.

Still, all things considered, no one, least of all me, seemed disappointed by the concert's predictability. It was exactly what we expected, nothing more, nothing less. Perhaps the best thing to be said for the concert was the comfortable atmosphere it afforded and the calm, easygoing crowd it attracted. There was no tension in the crowd, no pent up energy to be released, and no reason to believe any artificial excitement was necessary.

It isn't what I've generally come to expect from a concert, but it was a pleasant change of pace. It was, rather than a concert with any lasting effect or any musical enrichment, simply immediate gratification and a generally good time. It was the kind of enjoyment you usually associate with something like buying a bottle of wine. You know what it's like, you've had it before, you expect nothing more, and you know when it's over. You drink it, it stays with you a while,



and you forget it.

Rare Earth was certainly a forgettable group, but Warm, the group that preceded them was a very pleasant surprise not to be taken lightly. They did a few nice Pentangle type acoustic songs, a few Carpenters flavored harmonies, and mostly their own surprisingly good compositions.

Only rarely, as on "Reason to Believe," one of the few songs not their own, did they flub at all. A very comfortable group.

For a night of music, Rare Earth gave us just what we expected, and it really wasn't too bad at all. It woulda made a terrific dance.

Tom Priddy

Duane Allman

By Tom Priddy

Deep inside Littlejohn Coliseum, in a place called the Tiger Den, is a room being used now for a baseball locker room. Shirts and gloves hang on pegs in the cubbyholes and bats lean up against the walls. Right in between locker "42 Hughes" and "43 Ledford" sits Duane Allman, tired and slightly damp from a just-completed concert.

Allman takes a sip of his coke, leans forward, curls a broken guitar string around his finger, unwraps it, and wraps it back around. Allman talks little about the show. "Yeah, that new one we did tonight...it was called 'Blue Sky' or something. It was almost right tonight. It'll be right

tomorrow. It takes us years to get these things right, you know."

"Blue Sky" is one of the tracks to be included in the Allman Brothers Band's next album. "We've got three cuts recorded from our new album," Allman says. But that's all he says. Mostly he talks about motorcycles.

"You go foolin' with motorcycles," he tells Dicky Betts, "and you know you're gonna take a screw." Duane is complaining about a malfunctioning throttle on one of his new bikes, one of the nine the Allmans own all together. "Get a manual," Betts tells him. "It'll break it down for you part by part."

"Naw," Allman says. "As far

as stripping it down and getting all greasy goes, I'm not gonna do it."

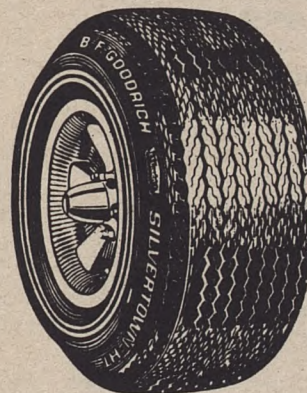
There's more ofcourse; more talk, more complaints, more problems. Then the realization that they depart the next morning at 7:30 for Harrisburg. They leave.

It's been nearly two months since Duane Allman left the locker room to get into the station wagon that took them off. The Allmans made it to Harrisburg and to lots of concerts after that.

They were to close out their tour at Carnegie Hall in New York. Their biggest tour yet. Last week they were back at their home in Macon, Georgia for a little rest before New York. Duane Allman was riding his motorcycle behind a truck, smashed into the back of it as it was making a right turn, and died in the hospital. It could have been the throttle. It could have been anything, but Duane Allman is gone. So quickly.

Damn the throttle.

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The wage-price freeze: what has it meant?

As Phase One of the President's New Economic Policy (NEP) ends on November 14, what changes can be seen in the local economy?

The answer seems to be: so far, virtually none. Nationally, consumer confidence in the NEP has been credited with the record sale of over one million new cars during the month of October, according to the November 8 issue of the U.S. News and World Report. This confidence is not apparent locally.

Perhaps, as a local car dealer theorized, area consumers are still wary about the sudden changes in economic policy which were designed to encourage consumer spending. And, not fully understanding how the changes might benefit them, they are holding back in their spending.

The local economy now stands at about the same level as this time last year, according to a poll conducted by member of The Tiger's features staff. The poll included area bankers, businessmen, automobile salesmen and textile manufacturers. Except for isolated incidents involving the wage-price freeze, staff members found no real effects of the NEP thus far. (This seems to be a reflection of the national mood. According to a mid-October Gallup Poll, Americans as a whole are not looking forward to major changes in the nation's economy for the next six months.)

Effects can be seen in the enforcement of the wage-price freeze. Under the 90-day ruling, South Carolina public school teachers were denied a \$300 a year raise in salary from the state legislature. And

locally, Tigerama tickets for last Friday night were frozen at 49¢ instead of a proposed raise to 99¢.

The freeze is based on the Congressional Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, giving the President power to impose federal controls on the

nation's economy. There have been other instances of a Government-managed economy. A local merchant, William Bryan Keller, compares the NEP to restrictions placed on the economy during the Korean War.



COMES THE THAW ...

Phase I effects; economic confusion

By Gary Regan

Pay toilet prices cut from 15¢ back to a dime, and the Atlanta Falcons going to court for raising their football ticket prices from \$6.00 to \$7.50 are two results of President Nixon's New Economic Policy (NEP).

This policy, described as the most sweeping economic change since the beginning of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, can be broken down into eight subdivisions.

First, the gold standard is removed. This means U.S. dollars will no longer be redeemed in gold, at any price.

Second, all wages, prices, and rents are frozen at their pre-August 15 rates for ninety days, the duration of Phase One of the NEP.

A five-man Cost of Living Council, presided over by Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, will administer the freeze.

The 7 per cent automobile excise tax is to be removed.

Fifth, corporations will receive a 10 per cent income tax credit for expansion for a period of one year. The credit will afterwards go to 5 per cent.

Sixth, the President will try to cut the federal budget by \$4.7 billion by cutting the number of federal employees by 5 per cent and trimming 10 per cent off the foreign aid budget. He also has pushed back the dates for his revenue sharing and welfare plans.

Next, Americans will receive a \$50 increase in their personal income tax exemptions in 1972 rather than a year later.

Finally, all imports not subject to quotas will have a 10 per cent import surcharge added onto their wholesale prices.

These moves have several goals, all of which should generate a strengthening of the U.S. economy. Coming off the gold standard and "floating" the dollar's value forces other countries to revalue their currency upward to a more realistic figure, without the U.S. having to officially "devalue" the dollar. This float results in American products becoming less expensive in foreign markets and therefore more desirable, which should result in more American sales overseas. The increase in overseas sales is necessary to offset the tremendous U.S. balance-of-payments deficit the U.S. now has.

The wage-price-rent freeze is aimed at stopping the recent rapid inflation of these quantities, and to

let consumers have more ready cash.

The removal of the automotive excise tax is intended to spur new car sales, thus aiding one of the country's largest industries (one in every six U.S. workers is involved in manufacturing automobiles), and thereby strengthening the economy in general.

Federal budget cuts, coupled with the postponements of the President's revenue sharing and welfare reform measures, will help to eliminate the federal deficit and allow Nixon to serve as a sort of national cheerleader, saying, "See, we are tightening our belts, too."

The personal income tax exemption will free an estimated \$2 billion to the consumers in 1972. It is hoped that they will spend most of this amount on American manufactured goods.

The tax credit for expansion of business is expected to have several effects. First, a business must have construction in order to expand, and this will provide jobs for building industry workers. Second, the expanded plants will offer new jobs, cutting the recent high rate of unemployment. These two results should, in turn, pump larger amounts of money into the economy.

Reactions to the NEP were varied but immediate. The Dow-Jones average took a record-breaking leap upward. Confidence in both the economy and the President skyrocketed, according to analyst Albert Sindlinger. Within a week, his index on consumer confidence went from 55 per cent to 64 per cent while the percentages of those who wanted to see Nixon re-elected went 27 per cent to 40 per cent.

However, criticism from labor leaders seriously threatened the freeze. George Meany, AFL-CIO leader, called the freeze a "tax bonanza to American corporations at the expense of American workers." Among Meany's chief objections were that the NEP contained no requirement for freezing profits and that the freeze discriminated against unions which had shown restraint in their collective bargaining immediately before the freeze. Meany soon changed tactics, however, and began working himself into a position of influence for making the rules for Phase Two of the NEP. It is interesting to note that while Meany and other labor leaders were lambasting the freeze, some 74 per cent of union members agreed with Nixon's plan (source: Sindlinger poll).

This confusion at home was mirrored and magnified abroad. Some foreign establishments

refused to exchange dollars at all; others exchanged them at ridiculously low rates. Many world money markets suspended trading altogether. Speaking on the world markets' reactions to the freeze, Treasury Secretary John Connally, an architect of the freeze, said, "There's no doubt but what it shook 'em up." Judging from the worldwide reactions the NEP received, this is a pretty fair assessment.

Confusion reigned supreme on the consumer front, too. According to A. Douglas Brown, spokesman for the Washington office of the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP), which is handling the freeze, the four-day week of October 6-12 alone saw the OEP receive 69,041 queries regarding the freeze. Of these, 28 per cent concerned wages, about 30 per cent concerned rents, and 43 per cent

dealt with prices. During this same period, there were 4,528 reported violations of the complaints dealing with wages, rents, and 3,345 alleging price inflation. The OEP closed during the period (including forward from previous weeks) 706 cases, and 2,808 cases were closed. Investigation of information received during the period closed 706 cases, and 2,808 cases because they did not constitute violations. Cumulative unresolved cases rose.

So, in the wake of the Phase One of the NEP, the President finds the stock market dropping slowly but satisfactorily, business and labor abiding by the freeze, and the American people behind him. He also finds the international community threatening a tariff war, labor fairer system and larger voice, and people somewhat confused by the Phase One. This is the scene as the President prepares to initiate Phase Two of the New Economic Policy.

Judge Keller on economy

by Nancy Jacobs

"All I know about this price freeze is what I read in the paper."

William Bryan Keller sits at the back of Judge Keller's College Men's Store stirring his coffee. Relaxed in a chair behind a large wooden desk, he looks thoughtfully around the store.

"I don't know that the wage and price controls have affected us much. It hasn't been long enough for us to see much change. That is, prices have been going up for a long time — they haven't gone up any since the freeze of course — but there are always periods when they don't go up."

The enveloping warmth of the nearby stove suggests a cozy timelessness undisturbed by transient economic programs. Yet the store has witnessed every possible economic condition since its founding by Keller's father in 1899. Keller speaks of the past, pausing frequently to gather his memories.

"Why, in my lifetime, I remember when the banks failed and we had depression in 1932. Then, I didn't know anything about the price controls during the Second World War, but during the Korean War they had some type of price controls."

Keller explains that while he has received vir-

tually no instructions from the government regarding the present program, he has a lot of information as to what to do during the Korean War.

"Why, during the Korean War, the government folder that explained everything about the economy told you what the stores had to do. At that time, we listed everything we sold by number and what we sold it for and the percentage. And then you weren't supposed to profit. If you reordered a product, you had to sell it at the same price. And the way it works now, but I haven't seen the paper. If in this Phase II they have affect small retailers, it'll probably be the same way, I guess. Without any other figures, I figured that this price freeze works that it did during the Korean War."

As an example of his compliance with price restrictions, Keller points out tennis shoes. Each shoebox is marked with a number so customers may determine the cost.

"During the Korean War," Keller had to post the prices of every item in the store. Keller's statement on aging

S. C. teacher pay raise frozen

by Joyce Kelley

The most obvious statewide effect of Phase One of Nixon's economic adventure has been on teacher pay raises.

Amid controversy and confusion, teacher salaries were frozen this fall, and some teachers now fear that Phase Two of the Nixon plan will limit the size of future increases.

As the forty-ninth state in the union in teacher salary, South Carolina has been unwilling to grant its teachers a raise. A minor victory was scored by the teachers in March when the South Carolina legislature voted them a \$300 per person raise to become effective this year. This \$300 was to be added to the base pay allotted to the teachers annually, that is derived from state and local taxes. However, on August 15, President Nixon's Ninety Day freeze began and confusion became a part of the school districts' curricula.

South Carolina's Department of Education found that it could not pay the \$300 to those teachers who began work on August 25, as school started. However, the districts had already received their lump sum to be paid to each teacher for the months of September and October. It was paid on the basis of an estimate and included the raise for these two months which can be withdrawn at any time. At least two of the states districts have already paid the raise for these two months. They are Greenville and Oconee.

Mary McGuinty of the Greenville County School District Office says that Greenville will follow the instructions of the State Department of Education. "Since these included the sum for September and October, we raised the pay for both months, even though there is a definite chance that adjustments will have to be made later on." This amounts to one sixth of the total raise or fifty dollars per teacher, a sum which could be withheld at the end of the year or subtracted from succeeding checks if the action is ruled illegal.

Greenville's action involves some twenty-five hundred teachers, counselors, janitors, maids and close to two million dollars, but excludes all administrators, coaches, and other twelve month employees who began work before August 15. These employees, as well as those who began preparatory work early received their raise without difficulty. McGuinty stresses the fact that she sees no strike plans for Greenville County if the state finds that it cannot legally pay the raise. "This confusion has calmed slightly for the moment; everyone is cooperating and things are moving smoothly" says McGuinty. She also adds that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the teachers concerning the pay raise situation in general.

A main source of this dissatisfaction is the problem of the component of a teacher's salary that is raised automatically each year on the basis of classroom experience. Since the wage freeze affects all aspects of the raise question, all teachers are being paid on the basis of their last year's experience. A teacher who has taught seven years is paid as he was last year when he had only six years experience. Those teachers who began teaching last year are still being paid their beginning salary. Each teacher, with the exception of those new this

year, has lost one year of their teaching experience so far as salary is concerned.

Problems such as this are presently putting pressure on the State Department of Education which operates out of Columbia. When asked to comment on the situation, David Mathews, Assistant Director of Finance for the State Department of Education says, "The situation as it stands now is that some twenty-eight thousand teachers are not getting the \$300 that they need and were expecting." He further states that there has been no word at all from Washington about adjustments to be made for those districts who have already paid the raise or for the money lost by teachers in the state. "There may still be some way of making it retroactive," says Mathews. The state may be able to escape the freeze eventually by proving that its salary schedule was approved in March and should not be affected by the freeze at all.

The State Department of Education does not foresee strike threats, although it does admit to a certain amount of disquiet and confusion resulting from unequal effects of the raise. The state now has some teachers who are receiving their raise while others, the majority, are not. Mathews emphasizes the part individual districts play in making the final decision on whether to pay their teachers the raise or to withhold it.

According to Dr. Henry H. Weisan, head of the South Carolina Education Association, (SCEA) teachers are more concerned with the substantial

\$1200 raise that is before the General Assembly. They fear that Phase Two of Nixon's economic plans may place a limit on the size of any pay raise within a certain time period. If so this could easily prevent such a large raise from getting to the teachers, who already feel that they have waited too long for it to come.

Wiesan says that once the freeze period is over he expects the \$300 raise to have no trouble throughout the remainder of the year. However, the \$1200 raise might very well run into difficulty. "The \$1200 raise could be voided if it is passed by the legislature, if the Cost of Living Council decides to give a six per cent increase in increment," says Wiesan. In the salary schedule there is an increment for each additional year of service up to fourteen years. The Cost of Living Council might possibly decide to give the six per cent increase in this increment which is not affected by the state legislature. If this happens Wiesan says that we may expect to see teachers upset, but he does not expect to see any action such as a strike.

Wiesan continues to hope that the Cost of Living Council will take into account South Carolina's position as number forty-nine on the national scale of teaching conditions. If so, they may consider adjusting at least one of the inequities for lower ranked states by allowing them to raise pay schedules up to a certain level. "They may say that if you are in the lower quarter of the scale you may raise your teachers salaries by a percentage raise up to a reasonable level," says Wiesan.

Presently, South Carolina is low enough on the teacher pay scale that this would give the state permission to raise the full, promised amount. Recent action in the SCEA Delegate Assembly, where the group voted for a national investigation of South Carolina's school system, has shown that the state's teachers are anxious about this raise and are definitely driving for it.

Freeze has little effect

by Keith Waters

Local businessmen seem to see very little change in sales due to implementation of the new economic program, although Nixon's August 15 policy is designed to boost the American economy.

This is the consensus of opinion in recent interviews with representatives from the automotive and textile industries as Phase One of the economic program draws to a close.

"As far as I'm personally concerned, I can't tell much difference as to whether sales are any better or any worse. Things are running pretty much on an even keel around here," said P.C. Dalton of Dalton-Giles Motors (Chrysler) in Seneca.

Dalton's statement was echoed by several other dealers, three in Seneca and two in Greenville. He further added that the price freeze "neutralized most of the price raise on 1972 automobiles, making 1972 cars available at 1971 prices. We received new price labels for our Chryslers after the freeze was announced."

One dealer did not have to relabel his automobiles after the August 15 Presidential speech.

"Ford did not have to change price labels because our new cars did not come out until late September," said Morris Steele, sales manager of Roper Ford in Seneca.

Both Dalton and Steele said several people had

come in thinking that the 7% excise tax had already been lifted.

"Most people seem to feel the excise tax will eventually be lifted, but Congress has not approved a rebate so far," said Steele.

A lift of the excise tax would make about an average \$200 difference on most automobiles, and dealers would pay back taxes on many cars already sold.

One manufacturer, American Motors, is giving a rebate on excise tax regardless of government policy.

Don Albertson, sales manager of American Motors in Seneca, said, "The price freeze really hurt us at first, because many people did not understand what it really meant. In larger cities, business is really booming because people were more educated as to what the freeze entailed. Things have finally picked up again though."

He also stated that "the excise tax used to be incorporated into the total price on the label. Now that the tax is in the public eye, it is listed separately."

Albertson added that "American Motors has been giving the rebate possibly for two reasons. First, they have needed to boost sales badly, and secondly, they might have some inside information."

Albertson pointed out that this was merely his opinion. He also did not care to speculate on what type of "inside information" American Motors might have.

On the other hand, Nixon's 10% import tax was also designed to limit the sales of import automobiles and thereby give American manufacturers a chance at better sales.

Import cars have had a 3.5% import tax for several years, making the actual lift in tax only 6.5%.

Buddy Cannon of Cannon Volkswagen in Greenville offered these thoughts: "The freeze on August 15 came as a real shock to me. Although it might have hurt some dealers, our sales are not much different from last year's figures. After all, the 6.5% raise in import tax only makes about a \$50 difference on a Volkswagen Beetle. The raise really just put us more in line with the Pinto and the Vega."

Cannon was speaking of Ford Motor Company's Pinto and the Chevrolet Vega, both small American economy cars designed to compete with the import products.

George King, sales manager of Toyota, Inc., of Greenville, said, "Sales are pretty much the same, and if anything, better. We just finished the best month we've had all year."

However, King was the only dissenting voice concerning the possible 7% excise tax rebate saying, "I don't really foresee the lifting of the excise tax now."

The other dealers readily felt that the tax lift would eventually come.



above a rack of tennis shoes, proclaims: "Ceiling Prices on Tennis Shoes — \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00."

Keller believes the wage-price freeze will be successful. "Oh yes, the customers will help make it work. If they see prices have been raised, why, they'll say something about it. That should be

enough right there to make the stores put the price back where it was. And then if it's a big organization, the people will write letters and complain and that will keep the prices down. Oh, the price control will work, no question about it. It will be effective."

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EDITORIALS

Perpetuating S. C.'s political machinery

The decision by Solomon Blatt to relinquish his reign as Speaker of the S.C. House of Representatives, while tasting somewhat of back room deals and political connivery, should not be construed as the beginning of a new era.

Blatt, the 75-year-old monolith from Barnwell, ensured that his work will not be unraveled when he negotiated a compromise that has in effect allowed him to name his successor.

Rex Carter of Greenville, Speaker pro tem for the past 14 years, had announced that he would oppose Blatt for the Speaker's post in 1973. It is conceivable that a split vote between Blatt and Carter could have damaged the aspirations of both and allowed dark-horse candidate Harold Breazeale to eke out a victory.

However, that is an impossible dream now for Breazeale and for Julius Baggett, another Speaker candidate. In a rare instance of political cooperation, Blatt and Carter reached a verbal compromise by which Blatt, after being re-elected as Speaker in 1973 (a foregone conclusion), would resign the post on July 1 and throw his support to Carter. In turn, Carter agreed to avoid the damage to Blatt's candidacy that a split vote could entail, merely by stepping aside. With Blatt's support for Speaker, Carter should have no worries about being elected.

That a politician can determine who shall succeed him, and that his power should be so unrestrained, is diametrically opposed to the theoretical American ideal of free elections. What is more appalling, though, is the stance that Gov. John C. West has taken on the matter.

Claiming that the compromise put an end to the campaigning and political alignments that the Speaker's race between Blatt and Carter would have necessitated, West has condoned the bossism of Blatt. Moreover, some of the negotiation actually transpired in the Governor's office.

Blatt's reaction was expected: the compromise was good for the state in that legislators can now concentrate on issues more important than the Speaker's race. He is intentionally misleading, however, in his underestimation of the importance of the Speaker's post. Most important of the Speaker's duties is the appointment of members of the various House committees.

It is tempting to sigh in relief at Blatt's decision to resign as Speaker. Integrity and efficiency are more valid criteria for determining when a politician should retire than age is. Considering that, and granting that Blatt was indeed efficient, his complete disregard for political integrity and the

principles of democracy should have retired him long ago.

Blatt's zealous resistance to meaningful change is another hallmark of his 38-year legislative career. He alone among House legislators voted against the 18-year-old enfranchisement. Under his and Sen. Edgar Brown's leadership, South Carolina has trailed the nation in

almost every conceivable category, from education to highway safety to care for the elderly.

Several years ago, when the Moody Report documented South Carolina's social problems, their causes, and means of alleviating them, Blatt reacted with typical crassness. He discredited the report, saying that it grossly exaggerated the state's ills and

moreover, that the report itself was a waste of the taxpayers' money.

We would like to believe that Blatt's chosen successor will not hide his head in the sand as Blatt did. Carter's willingness to compromise, however, coupled with the underhanded support of a man of Blatt's character, are ominous of the perpetuation of inferior leadership.

Foreign Aid: power of the purse

When the Senate last week voted to cut off all of the projected foreign aid funds, it set a precedent in social irresponsibility and diplomatic puerility that we hope will not be matched in the near future. To act in childish retaliation is not behavior fit for those who run this country to such a great extent. Yet, that is what the Senate did in an apparent attempt to slap the wrists of smaller nations who chose to disagree with the U.S. on Nationalist China's right to a U.N. seat.

Underlying the other factors leading to the Senate rejection of foreign aid is the economic cost, which the legislators might easily blow out of proportion during the current fiscal panic. The Senate also feels, no doubt, that it must reassert the power of the purse it holds over the smaller nations and that a dangerous precedent would be set by those same nations being allowed to block our actions in the United Nations.

Despite the contentions of those who voted down the foreign aid bill, there is a place for foreign aid, should we only decide to allocate it and use its consequent powers wisely. The greedy streak in our nature, however, catalyzed by the Nixon Administration's emotional appeal to "think American," has led the Administration and the Congress to use aid to extort the recipient nations into following our political whims.

A frequent complaint by domestic critics of the U.S. foreign aid system is that we do not receive a proper feedback of gratitude from the lucky recipients. It is ironic that the American people should expect gratitude from peoples whose elections they control, whose ideologies they decide and whose economies they often exploit.

Nixon has employed another of his collection of political feints. First he leads the nation on an economic policy constructed to benefit the U.S. at the expense of foreign nations, and then he rebukes the Senate for the same violation of human rights. About \$5 billion in unused funds for foreign aid still are to be allocated, but when those funds are spent, and unless more are appropriated, there will be more suffering in Pakistan and other underdeveloped countries because of our intransigence.

Another alibi for the cutoff of funds was the depleted state of the national economy. Nevertheless, the amount we spend is about \$2.9 billion yearly, a relative drop in the bucket to us but to them a better standard of living.

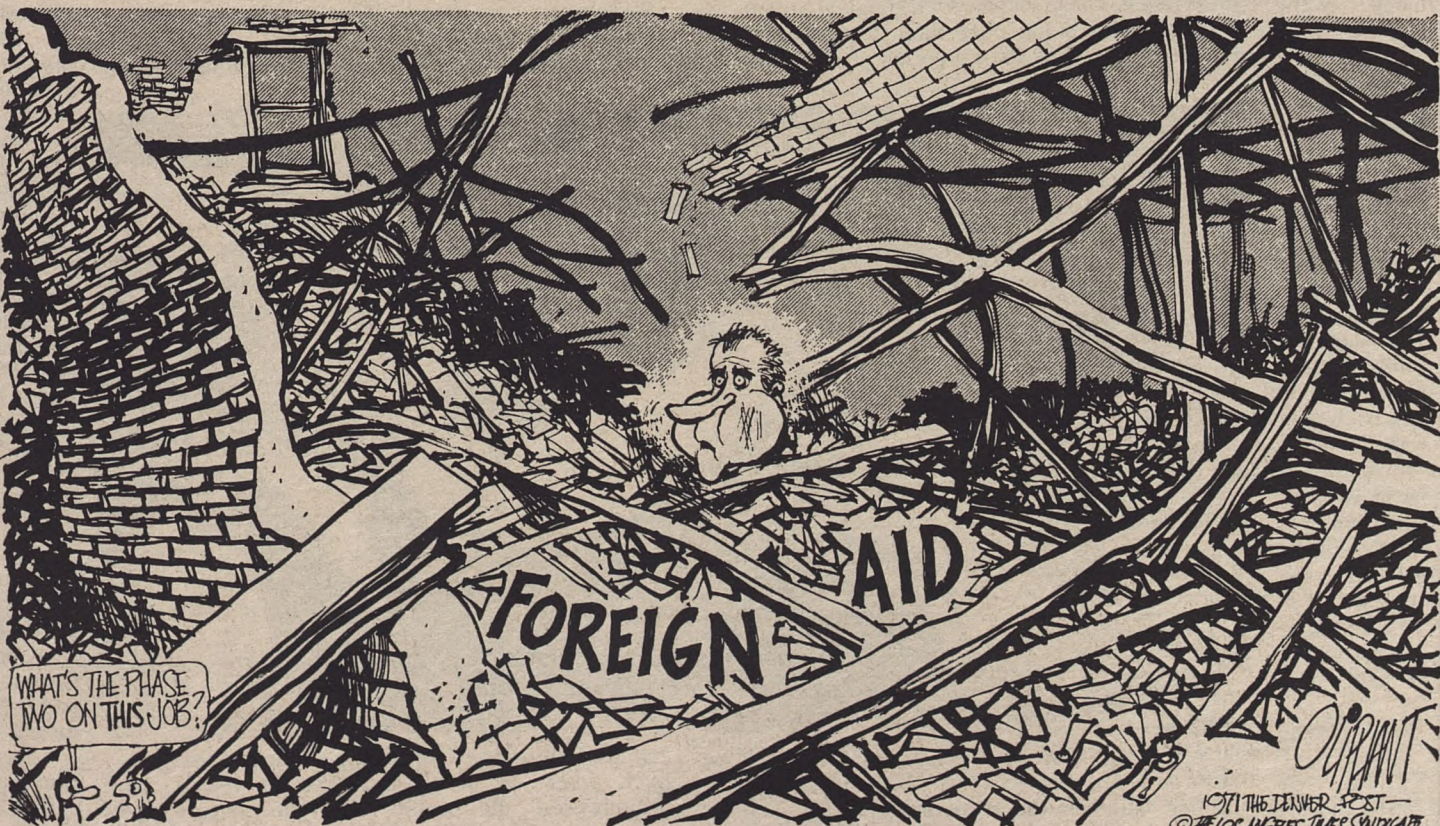
There is also a question of what kinds of aid we should give and to whom. The more conservative answer would be to channel all of it out ourselves, rationing military aid proportionate to the potential strategic benefit to the U.S. Others, such as Senator Mike Mansfield, feel aid should be disseminated by an

international agency, more specifically the United Nations. However, the present temperament of Congress towards the U.N., that of irate pride, precludes that possibility.

One argument of foreign aid advocates is the value of arms supplies donated to certain nations in order to combat "creeping imperialism" by the Communist bloc. Senate doves, on the other hand, see only conflict to gain from our ventures in Indochina, Israel and Pakistan. Military supplies are yet flowing to the West Pakistani forces, continuing and adding to the tragedy in East Pakistan and India; this is what they see springing from military foreign aid.

The U.N. would be the best possible agency to give out U.S. foreign aid. The United States is vindictive because the smaller nations of the world see the world differently than the American people do. They see no reason for gratitude or bootlicking, nor for letting a puppet government enjoy representation. The diversity of thought and more thorough representation of world opinion in the U.N. better qualifies it to judge who needs what than does the self-interest of the Senate.

If and when the Senate looks in retrospect at the possible consequences of the cutoff of foreign aid, not only in relation to this country but also to underdeveloped countries of the world, we hope the legislators will decide to reverse their decree.



'NOW, LET ME MAKE THIS PERFECTLY CLEAR—WHEN I HINTED OF CUTS IN U.N. SUPPORT AND FOREIGN AID, I DIDN'T MEAN . . .'

pages of opinion

clemson university

The Tiger

november 5, 1971

page ten — page eleven

Opinions expressed on the editorial pages are those of the individual writer, excepting the lead editorial which expresses the majority opinion of The Tiger editorial board. The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the administration, the faculty, or the student body as a whole. Contributions from the community are encouraged. Each letter must include the author's name, major, class and phone number. Personal confrontations with the editors may be arranged if desired.

Desecrating the Amerikan flag

by Bob Thompson

"The Supreme Court and its inferior courts are granted the power to determine, by whatever means they deem necessary, prior and present intent by any citizen to show disrespect for this democracy and for any of its official symbols or administrators."

That's not the way the U.S. Constitution is supposed to read, but unfortunately those who have the power to interpret it, the courts, have added an unwritten, but nevertheless zealously enforced, clause to that effect.

Official mindreading has been legitimized and incorporated into the American governmental system by various laws and judicial decisions in order to assuage the consciences of bureaucrats who have taken it upon themselves to purge the country of dissidents.

If that strikes you as extremely cynical and even unpatriotic, you need only consider the recent ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals condemning a Virginia man to a 60-day sentence for "desecrating" the American flag.

The man allegedly ripped a hole in a six-inch American flag and wrapped it around his fingers in a "V" sign. During Nixon's inauguration, no less. In his majority decision Judge George MacKinnon launched into an emotion-packed tirade about the virtues of our flag and the people it represents.

"Throughout our history as a nation, the flag has been our symbol in many wars, foreign and domestic. It has proudly led our troops in battle and reverently draped the caskets of those who fell. It has

signified our national presence on battleships, airplanes, school houses and Army forts and then raised triumphantly in battle on far distant mountain peaks.

"There are a few who are not appreciative of the blessings (the flag) represents, who are intolerant of the finest representative government in the world and who seek to abuse and desecrate the flag because it is our nation's symbol," said MacKinnon.

Emotion has again triumphed over reason. This nation has done much for many people, and thus is deserving of some respect. However, it has fallen short of its professed goals and purposes in just as many ways. To guide the nation back onto the path toward justice and liberty requires reasoned criticism. Blind faith, unsubstantiated and insensitive, will not accomplish that.

Such symbols as the flag have become to unthinking citizens blindfolds shielding them from the realization that they are at least partly guilty for the faults of this country. Symbol worship has become the new national pastime, and that is tragic, for it makes impossible the disinterested investigation into root causes and real issues.

Our courts have evidently surmised that they somehow possess the mystical power of mindreading. Consider the uses and abuses of the American flag. One can hardly drive a hundred yards without seeing a car window ornamented by a flag decal or a hardhat sporting a flag pin.

Yet, when certain persons display the flag, they are subjected to harassment and even arrest. If you have long hair, wear

bell bottoms or don't particularly like shoes, you had better take extra care how you display the flag. Surely you have known or read about youths who were assaulted or arrested for wearing American flag shirts or other articles of apparel which some super-patriotic

persons decided were mocking the country.

You are hereby warned that, despite claims to the contrary by government spokesmen, Big Brother is alive, well, and expanding all the while. Hitler and Stalin would be proud, I'm sure.



Providing better day-care facilities

by Ginny Manning

Many people like to equate day-care centers with dumping grounds for the children of lazy mothers, sophisticated babysitting services for the rich, or mass playpens for containing underprivileged children.

Some try to view day-care centers as a socialistic or communistic attempt to indoctrinate children, separate children from the family, or program children into socially acceptable robots.

These are the same people who won't support day-care centers despite the obvious benefits to the child, the mother, and the community. And the same people want welfare mothers to work, but give no thought to the welfare of those women's children.

Since early childhood experience plays a major role in determining a child's behavior pattern and intellectual capacity, and vast amounts of Federal funds are tied up in compensatory programs designed to remedy the poor's start in life by improving nutrition, education, and environment, the place of the day-care center should be recognized and expanded.

While, on the surface, a day-care center may be little more than an extension of the baby-sitter, it cannot help but provide some educational experience for the child. For most young children, being a part of a group and learning to verbalize feelings is a new and necessary experience.

In South Carolina, day-care (or child-care) centers are supposed to be licensed and regulated by the state to insure an adequate staff, a planned program for the children, well-balanced meals, and a certain amount of space for each child. If such licensing and regulation were actually achieved, day-care centers would be improvements over many homes. However, like most other progressive, needed programs in the state, money and staff are lacking to regulate the centers that do exist, and there are no Edgar Browns to legislate in behalf of increasing the day-care movement.

Indeed, many ignore not only the gain of the child where day-care centers are

concerned, but also of the mother and the community.

The working mother, welfare or otherwise, certainly gains from such a program. It is ludicrous for the Welfare Department to expect a mother to go to work and leave a child unattended. Yet, no provisions for the care of those welfare mothers expected to work has been made.

Low-cost day-care not only frees women to work, it enables women to explore other facets outside of the child custodian role. Such an opportunity to improve mind and

income cannot be ignored, especially in view of the increasing awareness of women in relation to rejection of their traditional roles.

The welfare of people, particularly of that long neglected twosome, women and children, should be of immense concern to the entire community. The community, if it is to develop for the better, cannot afford to overlook the place of good, low-cost child-care. At best, such programs provide enrichment for the child and new freedoms for the mother. Improvement of the citizen

theoretically improves the community.

Finally, state-supported low-cost day-care could reach the whole spectrum of families. While excellent day-care is available in some areas, the cost is prohibitive. The middle and low income groups can participate in a state-run program.

If the two ancient ills of state government, lack of money and personnel, can be remedied, the well-run day-care program can become more than sporadic attempts throughout the state.

Voter guidelines needed

by Charles Whetstone

With the passage of the twenty-sixth amendment, the question of whether or not students could register to vote in a college town has become a controversial subject. The amendment makes most students eligible to register to vote, but, in most states, residency requirements prohibit the student from registering in the town near the university.

In South Carolina, Attorney General Daniel McLeod has formally directed voter registration boards to deny registration to students except in their home precincts until the Supreme Court can rule on related cases on its docket. The boards are, accordingly, denying all students, even those who have established residency in the college town, the right to register.

Seven University students have chosen to challenge the policy of the Pickens County Registration Board by initiating legal action to make the board show cause why it is not registering students. The court will be asked to rule on the eligibility of off-campus students who have established residency as well as dormitory students who have fulfilled residency

requirements.

The possible enfranchisement of students strikes fear in the heart of the local politician, who foresees the take over of the town by the student vote. This has happened in only two instances (Berkeley, Calif., and Bloomington, Ind.) and may even be, in some cases, in the best interest of the town. There are, believe it or not, some students who could be constructive, responsible leaders.

In the case of the University students, all have established a valid claim to be registered by paying taxes, paying in-state fees, working full-time in the state, or indicating that they intend to become permanent residents. Fears of a student takeover can be dispelled by the fact that not all out-of-staters plan to become permanent residents of the state. In-state students must still register with their local registration boards unless they become residents of Clemson.

Another source of anxiety is the possibility that allowing out-of-state students to register would disrupt the system of determining who pays out-of-state fees. Again, the reassurance in the

Clemson case is that the students are or will be permanent residents and are entitled to in-state fee rates anyway. The amount of money lost due to the changeover would be insignificant.

The University students are not asking that all students be permitted to register, just those who are qualified. The Pickens Board's refusal to register qualified students is in direct violation of the state constitution. Hopefully, the court will see fit to right the situation.

Even if qualified students are allowed to register, it must be remembered that the registration board is the final authority in determining a prospective registrant's "intent to become a permanent resident of the state." The establishment of tangible criteria such as (drivers license, payment of state taxes, employment, financial independence, car registration) for judging the intangible "intent" is a necessity. The General Assembly is the logical agency to fulfill this end which will prevent the denial of one's rights based on a subjective interpretation of the intangible. Specific guidelines are needed as soon as possible.

When the thermometer tells you it's time to wrap up, come to Judge Keller's for those

BLUE JEANS — SHIRTS —
SLACKS — WINTER JACKETS
AND COWBOY JACKETS
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Downtown Clemson



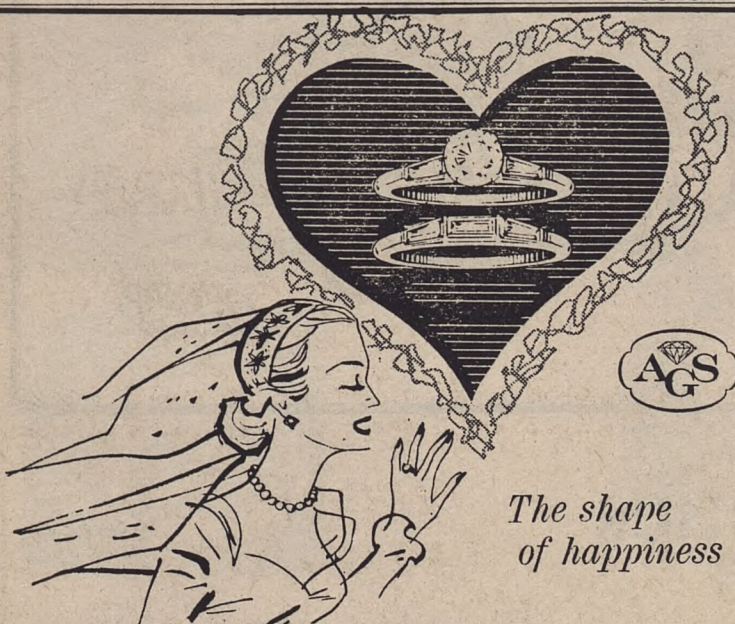
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Young Innocent
BY *Arpeja*

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The dazzling diamond. Reflected love light. If you wish, crystallized dreams. But you can only trust your heart if you first use your head! Know your jewels by your jeweler. Select him wisely, then pick your happiest shape. Know your purchase is protected by his expert advice. Another shape to look for: the AGS emblem in our store. It stands for Member, American Gem Society... your assurance of happiness in a diamond purchase.

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Entertainment

Cinema

Because theatres sometimes change schedules at the last moment, The Tiger suggests that you phone them for confirmation of showings. These listings are current for the week beginning August 13.

Clemson

ASTRO III, College Ave., 654-1670...
November 5: "Carnal Knowledge," with Ann Margret at 3:10, 5:05, 7, and 9.
November 6-8: "Friends," with music by Elton John at 3:10, 5:05, 7, and 9.
November 9-10: "Born to Win," starring George Segal.

YMCA THEATER
November 5-6: "Little Fauss and Big Halsy," a cycle drama about a shy country boy who teams up with a hustler to learn about racing. Starring Robert Redford and Michael J. Pollard.
November 8-9-10: "The Owl and the Pussycat," starring Barbara Streisand and George Segal.

CLEMSON THEATER, Downtown, 654-3230...
November 5-8: "The Summer of '42," starring... oh, well, you know.
Late Show November 5-6: "The Vampire Lovers," with Ingrid Pitt and, our favorite, George Cole; 10:30.
November 9-10: "The Young Graduates," in color and starring Patricia Wymer.

Anderson

BELVEDERE CINEMA, Shopping Center, 224-4040...
November 5-9: "Gone With the Wind."
OSTEEN, 613 Main St., 224-6900...
November 5-9: "Cat Low," starring Yule Brynner and Richard Crenna, showing at 1:15, 3:05, 5, 7 and 9.
November 10-11: "Friends."

STATE, 133 E. Whitner, 226-1566...
November 5-11: "Billy Jack," starring Tom Laughlin, Delores Taylor, and showing at 1:18, 3:12, 5:06, 7:30 and 9.

Greenville

ASTRO I, 291 By-Pass, 242-3294...
November 5-11: "Skin Game," same as last week with shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

CAROLINA, N. Main St., 232-8411...
November 5-11: "Shaft," what can a person say? Shows at 1:20, 3:15, 5:10, 7:05 and 9.

MALL CINEMA, Wade Hampton Mall, 235-2834...
November 5-11: "Cat Low," with Yul Brynner, just like before, only at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 for easy access.

Concerts

GRATEFUL DEAD, appearing in Atlanta Municipal Auditorium, Thursday, November 11 at 7 p.m. Tickets: \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Tickets on sale now.

POCO, appearing in Littlejohn Coliseum, November 20 at 8 p.m.

EMERSON, LAKE AND PALMER, appearing in Atlanta Municipal Auditorium, Monday, November 22 at 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50.

Television

Friday
9:00—"The Morning Show"—"My Man and I"—After being betrayed by his employer, a kind-hearted Mexican (what else?) laborer is reunited with an alcoholic whom he loves and tries to restore to health. An off-improbable premise. Ricardo Montalban, Shelley Winters. Channel 13.

Saturday
1:30—NCAA Football — Georgia at Florida. Channel 13.

11:15—Saturday Late Show — "Because They're Young" — Everybody's favorite, Dick Clark, stars as the new, friendly, "hip" high school teacher that gets involved with the students and turns off that misunderstood administrator, the principal. Dig the 1960 scene. Channel 13.

Sunday

1:00—Peacemakers Gospel Music—For all you peacemakers out there in T.V. land, here's the show you're bound to love. Sing along all your favorites about Matthew, Luke, and the whole gang. Channel 13.
3:30—Shock Theatre — "Horror of Dracula"—Every night for 600 years, he rises from his coffin-bed to seek the blood he needs to stay alive. Who else, but Dracula? Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee. Channel 13.
5:00—Sunday Big Movie—"Birds Do It"—Guess what birds do? Typical Soupy Sales insanity. Channel 13.

Monday

7:30—Bobby Sherman—Idol of millions of teenyboppers makes it big on T.V. Channel 13.

Wednesday

10:00—"The City"—ABC documentary examines that mixed-up institution known as the city. Channel 13.

Thursday

9:00—"The Morning Show"—"It Had to Happen"—Italian immigrant becomes a big city political boss and falls for a banker's wife: the inevitable drama. Made in 1936 with George Raft and Rosalind Russell. Channel 13.

—G. M.

Albums

(date reviewed)

BARK, by the Jefferson Airplane (Grunt). Living up to the stigma of being the first Airplane album in almost two years and the first one on which they've had to do without Marty Balin is no small task. Still, Bark is a generally good Airplane album even though it can't be rated excellent when compared to former Airplane standards. The politics are toned down to such a degree that Bark is more a personality analysis than a group effort at political rhetoric.

Grace Slick's "Lawman" provides a clue for much of the material. It's soft, subtle and very personal, and, as most of the other songs, a highly individualistic effort.

If anything, Bark suffers from a lack of cohesion; certainly not a lack of talent. (9/24)

SURF'S UP, by the Beach Boys (Brother). Surf's Up is by far the most musically beautiful and lyrically excellent album the Beach Boys have ever done. Due in part to the technical wizardry of Brian Wilson, the album is a patchwork of soft sounds, child-like imagery and Beach Boys craziness, all tied together by the sound of Wilson's Moog synthesizer, intricate harmonies and slight instrumental backing.

Sunflower, their last album, may still be the more interesting, if less sophisticated, of the two, but Surf's Up is just fine the way it is. (10/8)

JONATHAN EDWARDS (Capricorn). With a fine new single, "Sunshine," and a good, if only slightly one-dimensional first album, Jonathan Edwards seems sure to be coming into prominence as a major artist. Edwards' album is certainly one of the nicest surprises of the year, with his concise, folk-style lyrics and comfortable music.

With any luck at all, Edwards could very shortly build up a large following, a following that's very much deserved. (10/8)

GRATEFUL DEAD (Warner Bros.) Grateful Dead settles back into a slightly older Dead period, one before Workingman's Dead or American Beauty. It gives the band a chance to show us exactly where they are now: a rather reflective period and one of considerable musical achievement. Like any Grateful Dead concert, this live album has its ups and downs and suffers occasionally from a few extended dull spots. Still, with some solid cuts

like "Bertha" and "Mama Tried," and one long instrumental, "The Other One," Grateful Dead is something anyone familiar with the band will probably want to get. (10/15)

RAINBOW BRIDGE, by Jimi Hendrix (Reprise). Rainbow Bridge is the soundtrack to a not-yet-released film of the same name. Hendrix was working on both when he died. While not a conventional soundtrack at all, the album is a good anthology of Hendrix's style from 1968-1970. Mitch Mitchell, Buddy Miles, Noel Redding and Billy Cox all play alternately on Rainbow Bridge, and all the tracks are recorded and documented well. For a seemingly disjointed collection, the album holds together really very well. (10/15)

JUDEE SILL (Asylum). Judee Sill's debut album is just jammed with smoothness, taste and beauty, and her voice is more beautiful than any I've heard for a long time. Add to those qualities lyrics with a slight lean to the mysterious, and you've got a very comfortable album from one of the best finds of the year. (10/15)

PUSH PUSH, by Herbie Mann (Embryo). Push Push is the most enjoyable Herbie Mann album I've heard, and with musicians like Duane Allman, David Spinoza, Cornell Dupree, Richard Tee, and Bernard Purdie helping him out, he can hardly go wrong. As usual, the two extended Mann compositions are worth the price of the album alone. Even without the Mann compositions, Push Push would still be exciting. (10/22)

TEASER AND THE FIRECAT, by Cat Stevens (A&M). This is not only Stevens' best effort, but one of the best albums of the year. Where his last album was weakened by an overall sameness, Teacher has many different styles and sounds. It's much looser than either of Stevens' other two albums, and it's just that easy feeling and those smooth Stevens vocals that make it the best he's done. (10/29)

—T. P.

Classifieds

FOR SALE: 1965 Corvair Monza — new paint, ram induction, duels, excellent condition—\$450.00. 1969 Yamaha Enduro—125 cc, excellent condition—\$250.00. Both for \$600.00. Call George, 654-2170.

WANTED: Salesman-distributor for large selection 8-track stereo tapes, all kinds, up-to-date, 1/3 cost of factory tapes. Send name, address, and phone number to Box 9113, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87119.

WANTED: \$25.00 PER HUNDRED addressing, mailing, possible. Work at home, your hours. Sample and Instructions 25c and stamped self-addressed envelope. CHASMAR, Dept. GQ, Box 263, Elkhart, Ind. 46514.

WANTED: Student needs work on weekends, any type of labor, 654-1119.

HAND KNITTED or crocheted sweaters, ponchos, vests, scarves, handbags, etc. Call Barbara at 654-1318. Prices on request.

FOR SALE: 2-man nylon tent with rainfly and poles. Weighs 4 1/2 lbs. Used once, \$65.00. Call Joe Nellwirth, 646-7202.

STOLEN: One Nikomat 35 mm camera with 50 mm lens from Phi Delta Theta lounge Sunday a.m. You can keep the camera if you must, but please rewind film and send to David C. Wylie, Box 5832, C.U. It's important TAPS film. Thanks.

PERSONAL: Initial Man, you better not let anything happen to her. If I ever get her back I want her just like she was before. D. J.

PERSONAL: G.E., thanks for being you. Remember this? "Maid of Athens! I am gone: Think of me, sweet! When alone. Though I fly to Istanbul, Athens holds my heart and soul. Can I cease to love thee? No." See you at Thanksgiving in Charleston, maybe? D.J.

LOST: Motorcycle helmet somewhere on East campus. Reward. Call 656-7700.

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PERSONAL: Kathi: Keep 'em crossed for the boys. Thanks. Robert.

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"The Battle of Algiers"

There have been few enough opportunities this year to see really good films around Clemson. Sunday night, the Fine Arts Film Club will present "The Battle of Algiers." It is free, and worth every penny.

Basically, "The Battle of Algiers" is a propagandistic movie, shot, so to speak, from the Algerian point of view, but not without its moments of compassion for the innocent victims on both sides, and of begrudging admiration for the coolness and realistic though merciless efficiency of Colonel Mathieu, commander of the French military in Algiers.

Director Pontecorvo strives for a documentary technique, thereby implying objectivity, and is astoundingly successful. He creates much of this effect through the use of black and white film, extremely realistic battle sequences, and occasional direct narration.

"The Battle of Algiers" is a revolutionary's guidebook and will recall fond memories of "Z" and the Vietnam War. It is touching, enraging, and terrifying. It is also without a doubt one of the most successful films ever made.

"The Organization"

The success which United Artists had with the character Virgil Tibbs in "In the Heat of the Night" has inspired two sequel movies, "Call me Mister Tibbs" and "The Organization." But the sequels have lost not only the presence of Rod Steiger, but also the meaning and purpose of the original movie.

Whereas at one time Sidney Poitier's portrayal of a black police lieutenant had some sort of social



significance, the effort to come up with important themes for the successors has not particularly worked. In "The Organization" Tibbs attacks a Mafiaesque gang (although the term "Mafia" is never specifically mentioned, which just goes to show how hard-hitting the movie is on social comment. Even Tibbs has become so accepted that he ceases to function at all as "black.").

There are some fairly interesting plot twists, but they are submerged under tons of poor acting and mechanical direction which is reminiscent of Jack Webb's "Dragnet" farces. All in all, "The Organization" comes across all too frequently as the money-grabber it really is. Though no longer playing in Clemson, it is still in the area, providing movie-goers with ample opportunities to pass it up.

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witnosh: Quickies

By Tom Priddy

"Tupelo Honey" — Van Morrison

Van Morrison's latest album, *Tupelo Honey* (Warner Bros. WS 1950) could very easily be called the fourth installment in the continuing and changing development of one of America's most distinct and novel vocal styles. Beginning with *Astral Weeks* and running on through *Moondance* and *Street Choir*, each successive album has shown us another Morrison mood, a different band, and a more developed and fluid vocal delivery.

Tupelo Honey continues the less erratic vocal tradition solidly established on *Street Choir*. Morrison's voice is generally much more enjoyable now, and much less disturbing; a fortunate fact, indeed, because many of the songs on *Tupelo Honey* have little else to fall back on but the fine musicianship and the incredibly good vocals. Though we should be expecting it by now, "You're My Woman" has a little too much of Morrison's rambling to give it a distinct identity. He seems very uncomfortable with the piece occasionally, and some of that discomfort wears off on us.

Higher on the success level are a few songs in which Morrison tries to travel ground he's already covered, but which succeed much more than ever before on the level of musicianship. In Morrison's first album he used only five musicians. On this one he uses twelve. If nothing else the sound would have to be richer even with only ordinary performers and not the exceptional ones he has chosen to work with. "Old, Old Woodstock" begins somewhat like "Street Choir" from his last album, but has simple, folksy lyrics and a fine piano solo by Mark Jordan that completely redeems the faults of repetition and extends it beyond filler.

Morrison is more matter-of-fact and relaxed on "Starting A New Life" as he slurs into, "we're right back where we belong, and we're starting a new life," and carries the folksy feel of "Old, Old Woodstock" into the simple, "ain't goin' nowhere and we don't have any plans," of "I Wanna Roo You."

There are, however insignificant the others may seem, two compositions on *Tupelo Honey* that have to stand with so many of the Morrison classics. "Wild Night," the single, has the best arrangement and instrumental of the album. Ronnie Montrose's guitar and Luis Gasca's trumpet combine for the melody and rhythm, while Jack Schroer's sax and John McFee's steel guitar weave a few intricate patterns in the background. All is topped off by Morrison's rich texture and dramatic phrasing: "The wind catches your feet and sends you flying, crying." Add to that "Tupelo Honey," one of Morrison's finest, softest ballads. Morrison's vocal shows the range this artist can extend to and the very soothing touch he can put over you. A superb arrangement and a fine acoustic guitar, electric guitar, sax interlude enhances it.

Van Morrison's last album, the one with "Domino" and "Blue Money," wasn't quite serious enough, and *Tupelo Honey* probably takes itself too seriously. Still, if you can enjoy one of the most accomplished vocalists hitting on about eighty per cent of his material, you should be able to glide over the uneasy spots. Eighty per cent is just fine with me.

"Restrictions" — Cactus

The Vanilla Fudge could, at one time, count among its followers and admirers none other than George Harrison and the Beatles. This was due at least in part to the Fudge's complex version of the Beatles "Eleanor Rigby." Well, the Fudge split up a few years ago to go their separate ways, and what group members have done since then would barely win the admiration of a few teenagers in Albuquerque.

Fudge drummer Carmine Appice and bassist Tim Bogert combined with a vocalist and a lead guitarist to form Cactus. The group's third album, *Restrictions* (Atco SD 33-377), is about as deathly predictable as any heavy album could be. Even the best parts of the album only go to show that the performers really weren't as bad on the last cut as you thought they were.

"Restrictions" has some very monotonous chord progressions and a poor, rushed-through vocal. Since the instrumentation is so pedestrian and incomplete much of the album has to lean on the vocals. The vocals can't take it. The instrumental parts of "Guiltless Glider" are little more than an endless tape loop, and a poor one at that. And that's not even taking into consideration the ridiculous lyrics.

Of course the Fudge weren't perfect, but what they lacked in perfection they at least made up for through complication and originality. "Evil" could be a good single by AM radio standards, even though it steals a few Led Zeppelin tricks. Appice shows that he isn't so much a bad drummer, but one who's in a bad group. The vocal is still full of artificial raunch.

Cactus occasionally does something right on side two, but nothing that hasn't been done before. "Alaska" is a nice change of pace to tone down the heaviness, but it's not enough. "Mean Night In Cleveland" is an effective blues piece, but it's not much better than a hundred others like it. Neither of the two songs can offset the poor stuff.

With three albums, and none of them anything to brag about, Cactus doesn't appear to be in the running for group of the year, but if it's at all possible, former Fudge organist Mark Stein seems to be in worse shape than Appice and Bogert. Stein recently formed a group similar to Cactus, and called it Boomerang. The group's first (and probably last) album, *Boomerang* (RCA LSP 4577), seems destined for the oblivion it deserves.

Stein was a pretty good organist with the Fudge, but he unfortunately doesn't excel or even stand out much on *Boomerang*. They have an occasional flash of decent instrumentation, but basically the album is done in very poor taste. "Brother's Comin' Home" has an absolutely ludicrous string section, and "Mockingbird" is actually the original "and if that mockingbird don't sing" version, and it sounds every bit as bad as you'd expect.

None of their admirers grieves over the breakup of the Vanilla Fudge any more than I. They simply haven't done anything worthwhile since they were together. Tough break (up), guys.

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Sports

UNC and the ACC championship

by Chris Hindman

Each year a group of Atlantic Coast Conference sports writers conducts a pre-season survey of the teams in the ACC. According to their rating for 1971, Clemson was tabbed to finish no better than fourth.

This survey indicated that North Carolina would be the frontrunner in the ACC, with pressure from Wake Forest and Duke. Clemson was considered stronger, but not strong enough to win the championship. Somehow the Tigers might emerge as the league champion.

Clemson's first ACC game, with the nationally ranked Duke Blue Devils, was expected to be a fiasco. Duke was a heavy favorite, and Clemson wasn't given the least chance of winning. But the Tigers won, 3-0, to the astonishment of every pollster.

The Tigers then beat Virginia, 32-15, as expected. And with a 2-0 record inside the ACC and a share of the conference lead with UNC, Clemson was still overlooked in favor of the other three.

The offensive-minded Wake Forest Deacons who rushed for 444 yards against Clemson last year were next in line for the Tigers. The Deacons, despite a 1-2 mark in the ACC, were rated a nine-point favorite. The experts believed the Deacons once again had too much potency in their offensive backfield for Clemson to win.

Wake Forest tailback Larry Hopkins was the nation's seventh leading rusher with 901 yards in 173 carries, quarterback Larry Russell was among the ACC's ten best with 432 yards, and fullback Ken Garrett had 408 yards rushing, averaging 6.5 a carry.

Hopkins had four straight 100-yard games to his credit, and he romped for 230 yards in the Deacons' 36-20 win over Clemson a year ago. In addition, Hopkins was averaging 128.7 yards rushing per game.

Meanwhile, the Deacons' veer offense, a modification of the triple option, had amassed 2,182 yards rushing in seven

games. Their 311.7 average per game was the best in the ACC, much more than Clemson's 118.7 average.

With such impressive credentials to consider, there seemed to be no hope for Clemson. But the opinion polls overlooked two major details, the Clemson defense and placekicker Eddie Seigler.

The Deacons' veer offense had not been stopped all year, and the Tigers were only fifth in the conference in rushing defense. However, the Tiger defense discovered in the second quarter a clue to curtailing the time-consuming veer-stop, the end sweep, concentrate on Hopkins, and get to Russell before he got to them.

Of course, this is the same strategy all the Deacons' opponents had devised. Clemson was just the first to use it and succeed.

Hopkins was held to 61 yards in 19 thrusts, Russell to 33 in 21 carries, and Garrett to 102 yards in 19 rushes. In fact, the Deacons managed only 211 yards rushing all day.

The Deacon's deliberate ground assault never gained the consistency for which it is so feared, although it did keep pressure on the Clemson defense before the half. But the adjusted Tigers collared the ruthless veer in the second half, yielding only 72 yards.

Eddie Seigler, who kicked 8 of 19 field goals last year, had already won one game for Clemson this year, and with 37 seconds remaining, Ingram summoned for him to do it again. And Seigler responded with a game-winning 29-yarder, his seventh field goal of the season.

Tommy Kendrick, the ACC's leading passer with 680 yards, saw his first action in the game with 5:28 left in the third period, replacing starter Ken Pengitore.

Rick Gilstrap and Wade Hughes took over for Smiley Sanders and Heide Davis behind Kendrick, and the Tigers immediately altered the score. Gilstrap raced in from seven yards out to put the Tigers ahead, 7-6.

Ingram, in spite of the performances of the defense and Eddie Seigler, cited the punting of Tony Anderson as the game's decisive factor.

"Tony lofted a punt that was downed on the one-yard line by David Sasser. It was the key play at the time, and it goes to show you how important the kicking game can be," he declared.

Anderson, who averaged only 33.4 yards a punt last year, had punts of 46, 48, and 49 yards, along with a 42-yard average for the game.

Yet, the Deacons did establish a school record and an ACC high for the season. Chuck Ramsey's 70-yard punt was the longest in the ACC this year, and a Wake Forest interception in the first half gave them 18, a new school mark.

Outstanding players for Clemson were linebacker Larry Hefner, named ACC defensive lineman of the week for his effort, 19 tackles, linebacker John Bolubasz, defensive end Charlie Mayer, and defensive backs Marion Reeves, Ben Anderson, and Jeff Siepe.

Clemson now leads their series with Wake Forest, 26-10-1. The Deacons' last win over Clemson in Death Valley was in 1961.

The Tigers win over the Deacons put them one step closer to the ACC championship. North Carolina, like Clemson 3-0 in conference action, is the Tigers' next step and no doubt their biggest obstacle remaining.

The Tar Heels return 29 lettermen from a team that finished 8-3 in 1970, including a loss to Arizona State in the Peach Bowl. Gone, though, is All-American tailback Don McCauley, the nation's leading rusher last year with 1,720 yards and the holder of 11 school records and 15 ACC marks.

However, the Tar Heels are still abundant in running backs. Tailback Ike Oglesby has 491 yards rushing in three games, missing four due to a leg injury, fullback Geof Hamlin who missed last week's game with William and Mary has 412 yards, and wingback Lewis Jolley has 281.

Alternate Billy Hite, a redshirt sophomore, started in place of Oglesby last Saturday and gained 146 yards. He now has 263 this year.

Quarterback is the domain of senior Paul Miller. Miller has completed 47 of 102 pass attempts for 638 yards and rushed for an additional 230. Behind Miller is sophomore Nick Vidnovic, who is also the ACC's leading punter with a 42.3 average.

The offensive line lost all seven starters from the 1970 squad. Center Bob Thornton, guard Ron Rusnak, and ends Earle Bethea and Johnny Cowell head the all-new line.

North Carolina's defense, first or second in every ACC defensive category, features 10 returning starters, led by All-American candidate John Bunting at linebacker.

Other veterans are tackles Bud Grissom and Eric Hyman, ends Bill Brafford and Gene Brown, and linebackers Mike Mansfield and Ricky Packard, who had 11 tackles in UNC's 27-0 win over Illinois earlier this year.

Rusty Culbreath, Johnny Swofford, Lou Angelo, Richard Stille and Greg Ward form the Tar Heel defensive secondary. Stille intercepted a pass in the final 50 seconds to preserve UNC's 36-35 win over William and Mary last weekend, his fourth this year.

The Tar Heels have compiled a 6-2 record, relying upon their veteran defense and an offense that has churned through opposing teams for 2,776 yards. Only Notre Dame and Wake Forest have contained the Tar Heel backs.

The game shapes up as another duel between offense and defense. Clemson, as in its 10-9 win over Wake Forest, must stop North Carolina's backs to win.

The winner will most probably be the ACC champion, and the Tigers, should they win, will be well on their way to accomplishing what Wake Forest did in 1970 — win the ACC with a supposedly mediocre team.



Photo by Denton

Soccer: another win

The Clemson soccer team returned to form last Saturday to defeat the Western Carolina Catamounts, 4-2, after a loss and a tie the previous week.

Clemson, now 8-2-1, dropped from fourth to seventh in the South as a result of its loss to Duke, but the win over the Catamounts helped the Tigers maintain their position in the top ten.

The Tigers got off to a bad start against the Catamounts. Western Carolina scored two goals within the first fifteen minutes of play, and it looked as though the Tigers were headed for another loss.

Jack Mansmann and Jon Babashak scored one goal each, both well-executed. Nabeel Kammoun accounted for the other two Clemson goals. Kammoun, with 20 goals this season, is only seven short of the ACC record set by Clemson forward Andy Demori in 1970.

Clemson has scored 52 goals this year, nine short of the ACC record for the most team goals in a single season. The present record is 61, set by Maryland in 1963. The Tigers led the ACC last year with 56 goals, a school record.

Injuries hampered the Tigers against Western Carolina. Fullback Alan Griffin, second team All-ACC last year, didn't see action until late in the first quarter, and his absence weakened the Tiger defense.

Joe Alfandre, All-ACC and All-South as a freshman, was injured early in the match and replaced by senior Keith Lalor.

Coach Ibrahim said earlier this week that "I personally am not too happy with the way the team played Saturday, but that could have a lot to do with it being a morning game. We've decided to play games in the morning no longer. Attendance was very poor."

"I think we're still in contention for one of the top positions in the Southern ratings, although we've lost the NCAA bid. We could

move up in the South with a win against N.C. State.

"Our record against ranked teams has been 3-2-1. We're not ashamed of what we've done, and we're hoping to have a 10-2-1 season, the best ever at Clemson," he concluded.

The Tigers have only two matches remaining this year. Clemson travels to N.C. State for a match on Saturday, and the Tigers entertain Furman November 10.

Intramurals

Intramural football has entered its third and final week of inner league play, with the championship playoffs beginning on Monday.

The EN Eagles, 5-0, head the league championships behind the play of Ron Barnett and are the team to beat. In league B, the inner league playoff between X and EOE, both 4-1, left EOE the victor, 14-7.

TKA, 5-0, won league C, and the Beta Blues defeated White Horse Road, 21-14, and OAO Blue, for the number one spot in league D.

KA Whites 5-0 clinched the title in league E by beating KE on penetration, with a low score of 2-2.

The ATO Devils won league F with a 4-0 record, and OX Red compiled a perfect 5-0 mark to take league G. EN Gold, 3-0, captured league H.

The freshman league I was determined Tuesday night when the Ichibans, 4-1, nipped the Studs on penetration in a 6-6 battle. In the other freshman league, Bellamies Boozers and the D-3 Do-Do's, both with one loss, will have a playoff to decide the league representative.

ACC Basketball: more competitive in '71

by Chris Hindman

The Atlantic Coast Conference is considered by many the epitome of college basketball. Throughout its nineteen-year existence, the ACC has been revered unceasingly for the quality athletes it has recruited in so far as basketball is concerned.

This year ACC teams will once again figure prominently in the national outlook, and two have received pre-season recognition as possibly the best in the nation.

Maryland, beginning its third season under Lefty Driesell, has been chosen by many polls as the successor to UCLA. When Driesell assumed the head job at Maryland, he vowed that the Terrapins would become "the UCLA of the East." This year it is possible that Maryland could dethrone the Bruins.

Driesell has six talented returnees from his 1970-71 squad, 6'7 Jim O'Brien (16.3), 6'1 Howard White (15.6), 6'7 Sparky Still, 6'6 Darrell Brown, 6'7 Bob Bodell, and 6'8 Charlie Blank. In addition, Driesell inherits five performers from what may have been the nation's best freshman team in 1970.

One of those sophomores is 6'11 Tom McMillen, who has already been named to innumerable All-American teams, and chosen as College Player of the Year by one pre-season poll.

McMillen's freshman statistics solidify the fact that he is the most talked about sophomore on the college scene. The heralded super-soph led an unbeaten freshman team (19-0) with 29.3 points and 15.4 rebounds a game, despite averaging only three quarters of play. He established a Cole Field House single game record with 48 points and 31 retrieves in the Baby Terrapins' 111-62 victory over West Virginia.

Recruited by more than 300 universities, McMillen was considered the most prized high school player since Lew Alcindor. He totaled 3,608 points in his four-year prep career for a 35.3 average, both Pennsylvania state records.

McMillen averaged 20 points a game as a freshman, 30 as a sophomore, 41 as a junior, and 48 as a senior, and he subsequently became the center of the most publicized recruiting war in the history of NCAA basketball.

Complementing McMillen are 6'10 Mark Cartwright (15.7), 6'9 Len Elmore (11.0), 6'3 Jap Trimble (20.0), and 5'11 Rich Porac (11.6) a superb ball-handler who accounted for 10 assists a game as a freshman.

Elmore and Trimble played their prep ball at Power Memorial High School in New York, the alma mater of Alcindor, and were named along with McMillen and Cartwright to the prep All-American squad. Porac was an All-State performer at Monroeville, Pa.

North Carolina, ranked third among pre-season choices, returns four starters from a team that posted a 26-6 record

in 1970, won the National Invitational Tournament championship, and finished regular season play as the ACC champion, before losing the crown to South Carolina in the ACC tournament.

Two of the incumbents, 6'5 Dennis Wuycik and 6'6 Bill Chamberlain, are strong candidates for All-American honors. Steve Previs, a 6'3 guard, and George Karl, a 6'2 guard, are the remaining starters, and both are possible All-ACC candidates.

Chamberlain, the most valuable player in the NIT last March, electrified the 18,134 spectators in New York's Madison Square Garden by scoring 34 points in the Tar Heels' 84-66 win over Georgia Tech for the title. Chamberlain finished the 1970-71 season with a 14.4 average, and he is a first team All-American choice for the 1971-72 year.

Wuycik, a pre-season All-South pick, paced last year's Tar Heels with an 18.4 showing, and the junior from Ambridge, Pa. was second in the nation in field goal percentage, 60.7 per cent. Karl 12.3 was named second-team All-ACC.

Coach Dean Smith will also have two high-scoring sophomores and an All-American junior college transfer to blend with the four veterans. Bobby Jones, a 6'9 forward from Charlotte, N.C., who tallied 22.4 a game as a freshman, and 6'6 John O'Donnell, 23.9, will join 6'10 Bob McAdoo, North Carolina's first transfer. McAdoo led Vincennes JC in Indiana with a 22.6 average.

Norm Sloan's present contingent is the most formidable team ever at N.C. State. The Wolfpack has been ranked as high as eighteenth in pre-season selections, and they are rated third in the ACC, behind Maryland and UNC, North Carolina respectively.

Paul Coder, a 6'9 center from Rockville, Md., heads an impressive trio of veterans. Coder set an N.C. State field-goal percentage record last season when he connected on 56.5 per cent of his shots, and he finished among the ACC's top ten scorers and rebounders, averaging 15.1 points and 8.4 rebounds a game.

Joining Coder in the frontcourt will be Tom Burleson, who at 7'4 is the tallest college player. A pre-season All-South nominee, Burleson led a 14-2 freshman squad with 26.1 points and 15.4 rebounds a contest, hitting on 52.7 per cent of his shots.

Juniors Rick Holdt, a 6'7 forward, and Bob Heuts, a 6'6 forward, will battle 6'8 sophomore Steve Nuce, who scored at a 20.4 clip as a freshman, for the starting berth alongside Burleson.

The departure of All-ACC guard Ed Leftwich, who forewent his remaining year of eligibility to sign with the New York Nets, at first seemed to be an insoluble problem to Sloan. But he enticed Joe Cafferky, a 6'2 guard

from Brandywine JC in Delaware, to enroll at State. Cafferky averaged 25.3 points a game for Brandywine, and he will team with sophomore Bob Larsen at guard.

The Duke Blue Devils, hampered by the loss of four starters, including All-American center Randy Denton, will have a new look for the 1971-72 campaign. Coach Bucky Waters' forces concluded the 1970-71 season with a 20-10 ledger and a berth in the NIT, and this year they are rated sixteenth in the national forecast and fourth in the ACC.

Alan Shaw, a 6'9 junior center who played last year in the shadow of Denton, will be summoned to fill the vacated center position. Richie O'Connor, a 6'4 forward who averaged 12.7 points as a sophomore, will team with Shaw under the basket, and O'Connor has been called the best all-around player in Duke history.

The starting guard positions are the domain of juniors Jeff Dawson (9.2) and Gary Melchionni (4.5), considered the best defensive player in the ACC.

Three tall sophomores, 6'8 Chris Redding (15.0), 6'9 Dave Elmer (21.0), and Ron Righter (15.0) constitute the remainder of the Duke stalwarts, and one of the trio will join Shaw and O'Connor in the starting lineup.

Virginia, rated fifth in the ACC ahead of Clemson and Wake Forest, lost only one starter off last year's 15-11 team. And coach Bill Gibson has three outstanding sophomores who will attempt to demote the four returning standouts.

Possibly the best of the Cavaliers is 6'4 guard Barry Parkhill, one of the finest competitors in the ACC. Parkhill scored 15.9 points a game last season, and either Tim Rash (10.7) or Frank DeWitt will join Parkhill in the backcourt.

Scott McCandlish, a 6'11 center who averaged 15.2 points and 9.9 rebounds as a sophomore, 6'6 sophomore Bob McKeag, 6'7 sophomore Bob McCurdy (24.3), and 6'10 sophomore Lanny Stahurski form the Cavaliers' front-court arsenal.

All-American Charlie Davis, now a member of the Cleveland Cavaliers of the ABA, and 6'7 Gil McGregor are no longer available at Wake Forest, and their absence is the main reason the Deacons will probably become the doormat of the ACC.

If Wake Forest is to emerge from the cellar, coach Jack McCloskey should beget Coach of the Year honors in the ACC.

Rich Habegger, a 6'5 forward, John Lewkowicz, 6'8 Pat Kelly and 6'6 John Orenczak are the lone Deacons with ample experience. Bobby Dwyer, a 6'1 sophomore, and Sam Jackson, a 6'6 forward who transferred from Fresno State, Calif., College, where he averaged 24 points, must mature rapidly to compensate for the Deacons' lack of depth.

Locke is optimistic

By Charles Norton

"We've had a lot of minor injuries these first two weeks, but the boys are looking good," Bates Locke stated in an interview Wednesday.

The former Miami of Ohio coach is preparing his second Clemson team and hopes are high for a good season. Locke has seven players returning from last year's 9-17 club. He also brings in two players from the 1970-71 freshman team and three junior college transfers.

Locke says that the major problem is the team is very young. "We have only one starter from last year's team. We have many different types of people and it's going to take a while to get completely together. After a few scrimmages, we should be okay."

Anthony Brown and Mike Browning, two junior college transfers, are figuring high in the Tigers' hopes for 1971-72. "Both Anthony and Mike are starters now and will be of tremendous help," Locke said.

Tony Francisco, another junior college transfer, has been injured and hasn't seen much action in pre-season practice. Locke thinks that he will be okay by December when Clemson opens with Davidson.

Locke says the junior college transfers are having the hardest time in adjusting to the style of basketball played in the ACC.

"They are not used to playing the aggressive style of basketball played in the

ACC, but will improve with age," Locke stated.

Dennis Odle and Terrell Suit are up from the freshman team and are high up in Locke's program. "Dennis is a starter and Terrell is behind Anthony Brown at one guard position and (Bo) Hawkins at the other position. They will both help out during the season," Locke said.

Bench strength should pose no problem for the Tigers this year considering the caliber of the returning players.

"The bench is good," Locke said. "Many of the first reserves this year would have started last year."

The Tigers will be playing more games in December this year than in past years. The Tigers will play four games and participate in the Poinsetta Classic in Greenville with Auburn, Furman and Holy Cross.

"Being on the road during December will help us get together as a team," Locke said. "We will be closer together than if we were at home, and not under the pressure of ACC crowds. It should make us a better club all around."

Pre-season practice is just getting into full swing, but things look bright for the Tigers this season. Experience plus help from transfers will make Locke's second season more productive.



Angel

Ruggers split

The Clemson ruggers continued their success during the fall semester by splitting two games with South Carolina last weekend, losing the first, 8-0, and winning the second, 24-13.

Following a 25-10 victory over the Atlanta Rugby Club the previous week, the stage was set for the gala homecoming weekend.

Coaches Bob Smith and Banks McFadden had furnished the rugby team with a permanent home field, adorned with two excellent goal posts, and a huge homecoming crowd had been anticipated. But due to adverse weather conditions, the crowd failed to materialize.

However, those who braved the weather witnessed some hardnosed rugby. Clemson rushed, hit, and physically dominated the Gamecocks all day, and the score was not indicative of the Tigers' effort in the first game.

The party afterwards, arranged by Bob Fasinski, was one of the ruggers' best. It was the tenth time this semester that the Clemson ruggers had dominated the traditional post-game rugby scene. The ruggers' party record is now 10-0, deeming them eligible for the rugby party hall of fame.

The ruggers' next opponent is the newly-formed Atlanta Renegade Rugby Club in Atlanta next week. Following this match, the ruggers entertain Georgia on their new home field November 21.